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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1875.

Reports from Mississippi—Terrorism and Fraud in the Late Election.

The Attorney General has received several reports from the special agents of the Department of Justice sent to the State of Mississippi before the recent election. From these reports it is ascertained that the negroes were in many instances beguiled into voting the Democratic ticket from the fact that the unscrupulous placed on their ballots the head of a negro, and the colored men voted it believing the same to be a Republican ticket. Many thousand negro votes were also gained for the Democratic ticket by all sorts of fraudulent devices.

Indian Affairs—Secretary Chandler's Views.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have been in session in this city since yesterday morning, all the members being present except John D. Lang, of Maine. Their time has been principally occupied in the routine business which has accumulated during the past quarter. Protracted interviews each day have been had with Secretary Chandler, in which he expressed his determination to enforce vigorously the President's Indian policy and to go to the bottom in his efforts to reform and purify the service. He expressed a desire for the most cordial co-operation of the Board of Indian Commissioners and his purpose to avail himself of any recommendation on their part for the reform or efficiency of the service. The board will probably conclude its session to-morrow. The present members of the board are General C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis; John D. Lang, of Maine; F. H. Smith and William Stickney, of Washington; J. M. Hoyt and A. M. Kingsley, of New York, and B. Rush Roberts, of Maryland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1875.

Clerical Decapitation by Secretary Chandler.

Secretary Chandler seems to have started the guillotine to work in his department.

Yesterday and to-day a number of removals were made, the most of them in the Patent Office, and several of the higher grade of clerks. As may be imagined, this has caused very considerable anxiety among the employees. It is understood to-night, however, that the Secretary has made the changes principally because he was satisfied that the decapitated officials were not as efficient as they ought to be, and not for political reasons, as has been charged.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1875.

The Interior Department.

A large number of removals were made in the Interior Department to-day, but Secretary Chandler declines to furnish the names. Many of the Copperheads in the Department are now striving very anxiously to have it understood that they were always the best of Republicans. Mr. Chandler says the statement that he has asked for the resignation of Indian Commissioner Smith is untrue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1875.

FISCAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has completed his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The document is very voluminous. The Commissioner says it may be some consolation to know that with reference to the grievous burdens laid upon such of our population, forty-two millions or more, as consume the articles taxed by our internal revenue laws, the British public numbering less by one fourth than our people, paid under their excise laws during the year ending March 31, 1875, taxes measured in the gold standard of the United States to the amount of $183,926,756, against $110,545,154 paid in currency by the people of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The report shows that the actual amount paid into the Treasury from all sources from and after June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes was as follows:

Customs	$1,973,710,267
Internal revenue	1,606,325,725
Direct taxes	14,810,189
Public lands	22,161,501
Miscellaneous	236,084,982
Premium on loans and sales of gold	192,357,117
Total	$4,256,638,341

The collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were $102,644,746; for the year ended June 30, 1875, $110,545,154. The increase during the last fiscal year is owing in part to the increased taxes imposed by the act of March 3, 1875, upon distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and in part to taxes collected under laws repealed, extraordinary efforts having been put forth to collect delinquent taxes due from banks and bankers, railroad and other corporations, and taxes due on incomes, legacies and successions.

A statement is given showing the receipts under the act of March 3, 1875, up to and inclusive of June 30, 1875, from different articles subject to increased tax, showing a total of tax returned $3,203,118. The tax returned upon distilled spirits was $1,770,799 and the Commissioner says that this doubtless be a matter of surprise that the increased amount realized from distilled spirits during that period (March 3, 1875, to June 30, 1875) was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became known through the proceedings in Congress, that an increase in the rate of tax would probably be made, and distillers in order to realize the benefit of the increase withdrew from the bonded warehouses upon the payment of duties at seventy cents a gallon, 5,339,021 gallons in the month of January and the enormous quantity of 11,504,356 gallons in the February following, leaving still in the bonded warehouses over seven million gallons of spirits on March 3, 1875, the day when the increase of the tax from seventy to ninety cent. per gallon was made by Congress. By law, these spirits were allowed after the bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouses for one year before withdrawal and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market subject only to the former duty of seventy cents per gallon.

The net amounts of receipts from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year in the several States are given as follows:

Alabama	$ 111,816	Mississippi	$ 96,089
Arizona	10,262	Missouri	4,591,856
Arkansas	29,923	Montana	33,999
California	2,989,395	Nebraska	292,477
Colorado	70,531	Nevada	53,147
Connecticut	2,222,228	New Hampshire	288,819
Dakota	10,040	New Jersey	2,362,478
Delaware	360,331	New Mexico	21,103
District of Columbia	111,027	New York	15,300,898
Florida	134,547	N. Carolina	1,629,994
Georgia	387,154	Oregon	14,956,282
Idaho	19,133	Pennsylvania	9,140,354
Illinois	17,927,668	Rhode Island	231,767
Indiana	4,630,888	South Carolina	120,810
Iowa	3,406,062	Tennessee	2,329,918
Kansas	133,435	Texas	257,448
Kentucky	9,022,630	Utah	31,543
Louisiana	383,153	Vermont	58,251
Maine	107,261	Virginia	7,659,632
Maryland	2,755,000	Washington	21,102
Massachusetts	2,670,491	West Virginia	568,684
Michigan	1,930,506	Wisconsin	2,730,838
Minnesota	226,369	Wyoming	11,942

The number of distilleries registered during the year was 4,736 and the number operated 4,608. Of the number operated, 656 were grain distilleries, 3,827 were molasses distilleries and 3,945 fruit distilleries. The Commissioner says that public attention has been often called within the past few months to the extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue, by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. He gives an account, first, of the checks, guards and protections against frauds established by law; second, of the manner in which the lately exposed whisky frauds, so called, were perpetrated upon the Government; third, the extent of these frauds; fourth, the checks recently established to prevent the recurrence of the same; and, fifth, suggests legislation which in his opinion is necessary to insure a fuller collection in future of the taxes upon distilled spirits.

The Commissioner says: With regard to the additional legislation required to enforce an honest collection of the tax on distilled spirits, I give it as my opinion that the only law necessary is one that shall make the requirements as stringent and the penalties for defrauding the Government as severe, in the case of rectifiers, as they now are in the case of distillers. That rectifier should be required to give bond in an amount equal to the tax represented by all the spirits he can possibly rectify each month. The house and lot of land upon which the establishment is located should be forfeited to the United States in case of fraud. He should not be allowed to handle any spirits at his rectifying house, except those he purchases of distillers and sells under rectifiers' stamps. Under the present system of detecting frauds, at least thirty days must elapse before the discovery could be made and guilt fixed. As the apparatus in a rectifying house, capable of refining a quantity of spirits upon which the tax would amount to $100,000 a month, may be not worth more than $10,000, it will readily be seen that under the present law, which only forfeits the apparatus and spirits owned by him who defrauds, a rectifier may aid in defrauding the Government of $100,000 and forfeit only $10,000. By absconding to a foreign country, he also escapes criminal punishment. I have also to suggest that the law now in force in regard to the returns to be made by rectifiers, are so indefinite that some legislation is needed to enforce the regulations of the Commissioner. I also think it would be better if rectifiers, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers were required to make transcripts of their books monthly, instead of this labor being performed by local officers, as it is at present. It would also relieve officials of an immense amount of labor and would accomplish the more important result of preventing the destruction of books by parties about to be detected in fraud. There would then be a sworn copy in this office, that would always be admissible evidence in the courts against guilty parties. I am firmly of the opinion that the present large tax upon distilled spirits can be collected with but small loss. This opinion is based upon the fact that every storekeeper, gauger and employee, who is connected with a distillery where fraud is perpetrated, becomes a pensioner upon the distiller. If, therefore, distillers be kept under such strict surveillance, that the amount of money gained by fraud is not sufficient to pay a large corps of officers and workmen in necessary collusion with them to consummate the fraud, they will as a matter of policy be honest. As an illustration of the extent of the frauds above described, I have the honor to report that documentary evidence is in the possession of this office, which has warranted the seizure of twenty-four distilleries and thirty-seven rectifying houses, and implicated over fifty United States gaugers and storekeepers. This evidence also shows the issue between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, of fraudulent spirits by the duplication of 20,000 packages containing proably 1,200,000 proof gallons, and by the aid of false gauging to the additional amount of one million proof gallons. This of course is but a portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates a loss of tax to the Government in ten months to an amount not less than $1,650,000.

The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors, for the fiscal year, were $9,144,004, a decrease of $160,675 as compared with 1874. The number of brewers manufacturing fermented liquors was 2,784. The Commissioner expresses full confidence in the stamp system for the collection of revenue. The number of cases compromised during the year was 174, and the amount received by compromise $156,576. A recommendation is made that deserving gaugers receive seven dollars per day and that in some instances the offices of gauger and storekeeper be consolidated, by which $100,000 can be saved in expenses.

The total receipts from tobacco were $37,363,461, an increase over 1874 of $4,060,586, and an increase over any previous fiscal year of $2,917,158. The total amount of tax collected on tobacco and snuff from September 1st, 1862, to June 30, 1875, is $225,356,219; total collections on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes for the same time, $68,233,266. It is expected that during the current year the assessments of tax on tobacco will be largely increased.

The whole amount of spirits withdrawn during the year was $8,230,003, an increase over the previous year of $3,445,335. The quantity of distilled spirits in warehouse July 1, 1874, is 7,755,969 gallons; distilled spirits produced during the year, 90,930,425 gallons; total, 78,686,394 gallons; total withdrawn from warehouse, 65,319,141 gallons; leaving in bond June 30, 1875, 13,367,253 gallons. The amount of spirits removed from warehouse for export for the year ending June 30, 1874, was 4,060,106 gallons, while only 587,115 gallons was thus removed during the last fiscal year. The quantity of tobacco removed for exportation without paying taxes was 9,179,315 pounds, a decrease of 1,021,191 pounds. The Commissioner says that the force of revenue agents is inadequate, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing fifteen more. He thinks a further consolidation of collection districts can be made without affecting the revenue, and that the plan of requiring wholesale liquor dealers' packages by United States gaugers can be dispensed with, and a simple system of checks by stamps substituted which will prevent frauds by revenue officers, while making the violation of the law relating to friction matches a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. He also desires that internal revenue agents be empowered to demand and obtain inspection of the books and papers of distillers, rectifiers, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISON.

Attorney General Pierrepont has decided that the act of Congress of April 27th, 1816, confirmed to Hugh and John Maxwell the grant of 640 acres of land at the Forks of Black river and Missouri made to Priest Maxwell in 1799 by the Spanish Government. This large tract of land situated in Greenland and Iron counties, Missouri, is therefore declared to belong to the claimants represented here by Warwick Lunstell.

CAUSE OF MR. WILSON'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Baxter says that the Vice President's illness is attributable directly to the excessively high temperature of the bath which he took yesterday morning, while still suffering from indigestion caused by heavy dinners in New York and Philadelphia closely following overwork of the mental faculties. If local weakness of a portion of his spine had not diverted the flush of blood to the back, he would have gone to his brain and produced death by apoplexy. The Doctor now confidently expects that Mr. Wilson will be as well as usual within two or three days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1875.

CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

When the Vice President awoke this morning he said he felt better, and now wants to read the newspapers. Dr. Baxter has now more confidence than ever that the Vice President will be out again in a week or ten days.

The Vice President has rested quietly during the day. He suffers no pain and is cheerful, and Dr. Baxter says he is rapidly convalescing.

The Vice President to-night was able to take a more nourishing diet. At eight o'clock he was sleeping soundly, his pulse regular, his extremes warm and his condition generally comfortable.

At midnight the Vice President was more comfortable than at any time since his prostration, and Dr. Baxter thinks that in a week he will be able to go back to Massachusetts, his symptoms continually becoming more favorable.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending November 9, 1875. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Biggerstaff, Pittsburgh—Hand truck.
E. S. Farson, Philadelphia—Water filter.
W. J. Lewis, Pittsburgh—Rolling blanks for pole caps.
R. Lang, Pittsburgh—Nut lock.
J. McClurg, Pittsburgh—Desk.
C. Paul, Philadelphia—Construction of berry barrels.
J. Flinn, Philadelphia—Folding bedstead.
A. N. Hagerty, West Alexander—Treadle for machinery.
W. H. McClune, Pittsburgh—Plow.
W. Nevins, Titusville—Seed planter.
F. H. Nettle, Philadelphia—Bottle.
S. S. White, Philadelphia—Dental polishing tools.
C. Adams, Pittsburgh—Pump handle link.
J. Eccles, Philadelphia—Car axle box.
S. L. Melhorn, Hanover—School seat.
Reissue—W. E. Moore, Philadelphia—Heating stove.
Design—W. H. Grove, Philadelphia—Show case.
Trade Mark—J. B. Cohen, Philadelphia—Cigars.
E. S. Morris & Co., Philadelphia—Soap.

OHIO.

T. E. Barry, Mansfield—Friction clutch.
J. Campbell, Harrison—Corn planter.
I. L. Fallis, Dayton—Detaching horses from carriages.
B. Miller, Coshocton—Bridle bit.
V. D. Anderson, Springfield—Steam boiler.
L. Hancock, Springfield—Manufacture of stove pipes.
F. G. Merriam, Akron—Enamel for tobacco pipes.
H. L. Mowrer, Dayton—Tool grinding machine.
M. Payne, Cardington—Rotary churn.
D. Pratzman, Canton—Fruit box.
W. N. Whiteley, Springfield—Harvester.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1875.

OFFICIAL COTTON REPORT.

The official cotton crop report for November make a direct comparison of the product of this year with that of 1874. As the former reports have indicated, the States bordering the Atlantic coast show a reduced product, and those in the Mississippi Valley an increased yield. The effect of the great September storm in Southern Texas proves less disastrous than was at first represented. The amount of lint, in comparison with the weight of seed cotton, is quite variable, ranging from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent, but so far as reported appears to be less than in 1875. The State percentages, representing the aggregate quantity, as compared with last year, are as follows: North Carolina 91, South Carolina 76, Georgia 74, Florida 90, Alabama 102, Mississippi 111, Louisiana 100, Texas 114, Arkansas 135, Tennessee 116. The crop of Arkansas is a good one, but the figures are increased more by the fact of last year's poor yield than by the excess of this year's crop. These figures point to a small advance upon last year's aggregate, if November and December should be favorable to the opening and picking of the top crop.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

The following report of taxation upon the capital, deposits and circulation of banks and bankers, appears as a supplement to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Since the organization of national banks, the amount realized from these sources to the close of the last fiscal year, was $69,980,374; amount realized during the last fiscal year, $7,276,758; amount paid by national banks on deposits alone during the period of their existence, up to June 30, 1875, $30,018,028; amount paid during the last fiscal year, $3,427,576. The Commissioner calls attention to the exemption of deposits in savings banks. He says that by the existing law, deposits made by any one person are not liable to tax, unless they exceed $2,000. If, says the Commissioner, deposits in these so-called savings institutions are thought a proper subject for exemption from taxation, where they are employed with such profitable results, it were better to return to the rule adopted by Congress in 1866, where deposits made by any one person in excess of $500 were subject to taxation.

Disasters of the Deep.

Searching for Passengers and Crew of the Waco.

History of Captain Howell, of the Pacific.

Glasgow Bark Wrecked in the Caribbean Sea—All Hands Lost but One.

Steamer Wolcott Discovers the Wreck of the Orpheus, which Collided with the Pacific.

Her Officers and Crew Taken to San Francisco.

Further Particulars of the Waco Disaster —Accounts of Eye Witness.

GALVESTON, November 11, 6:30 P. M.—The mate of the ship Caledonia, which was lying immediately astern of the Waco, states that he was on the deck of the Caledonia on the lookout, when he heard an explosion and felt a shock. Looking in the direction of the Waco, he saw that she was enveloped in flames. About half an hour later, he heard cries for assistance and saw five or six persons in the water. A few minutes later, he saw two persons floating on a fender or a piece of wood. The mate made preparations for sending all the assistance possible, by getting out life lines and life buoys. The sea was running so high at the time that it was impossible to launch a boat. After hearing the explosion he watched the steamer closely, and states after the first few minutes the fire lost the fierce character at first noticed.

The statements of the men on the three vessels nearest the burning ship all agree as to seeing five or six persons in the water, and also to hearing frequent explosions on the Waco, which were, no doubt, cases of oil. All the officers and experienced seamen are of the opinion that it was impossible for a boat to be safely launched from the Waco on account of the rapid spread of the fire and the terrible sea that was running. There is nothing later from the west. Captain Sawyer, agent of the Mallory line, sent one yesterday morning with a good crew. They will remain outside as long as there is any hope of saving any one of the passengers or crew of the Waco.

THE CITY OF WACO.

GALVESTON, November 11.—Captain Sawyer, agent of the Mallory Line, returned late last night. He states that they sailed forty miles southward and to the westward, taking in the entire limits of the main tracks of the gulf which was thoroughly searched. They found a dinkey boat, belonging to the lost vessel, bottom up. It had not been scorched. A set of steps were also found. Captain Sawyer states that large quantities of freight from off the deck of the Waco were found floating, among which were the cases of Astral oil, which were stored on her upper deck, and he thinks this freight must have been thrown overboard by the crew. Among other articles picked up was a jacket life preserver, from which the string had been torn. No clue was found as to the fate of any of the people. Captain Sawyer started outside again this forenoon to continue the search.

GALVESTON, November 12.—The steamship Sam Houston, which has been outside to-day searching for the Waco people, has returned and brings no further news. There seems to be little hope now of finding any of her passengers or crew.

The steamship Australian, which was driven ashore at the mouth of San Bernard river, is reported to be lying in fifteen feet of water, and she can nearly float. She will be towed into deep water and proceed to New Orleans for repairs.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamer Waco, burned in Galveston harbor, had on board three hundred cases of petroleum. The vessel had no right to carry this oil, being without the necessary certificate and her owners will be prosecuted.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, November 13.—The body of Capt. Wolfe, the Galveston pilot who went out on board the ill-fated steamer City of Waco, has been found near where the vessel went down. His remains bear several marks which appear to be burns. Capt. Wolfe was an experienced pilot and seaman. There is now no hope that any of those on board the vessel escaped. It is thought that the bodies will be recovered within a few days. Memorial services will be held in the different churches, and all vessels in port will display their colors at half-mast to-morrow as a mark of respect for those who perished on the City of Waco.

A special from Troy, N. Y., says that Rev. A. Moelling, of the German Methodist church here, accompanied his daughter to to pier No. 22 East river, at half-past two o'clock, on the day the steamship sailed, and remained with her until a quarter past three. During the time he saw twelve a large number of barrels of oil were taken on board and stowed along the deck running around the cabin. So many of these casks were on board that the whole space, fore and aft, was occupied by them, and he, therefore, had some difficulty in making his way from the door of Miss Moelling's cabin to the gangway leading down to the wharf. He can safely assert that more than forty casks were so placed. He also noticed boxes such as contain tins of astral oil piled on the deck both forward, aft, and saw a large box which may have contained matches or other inflammable materials. He considered it somewhat singular that the persons stowing the barrels of oil were two of the cabin stewards, and noticed that the casks were heavy, requiring two men to handle each of them; noticed on the countenances of the steward and chambermaid an evidence of gloom and apprehension, and became so much impressed with an idea that something unfortunate was about to happen that it he could have accomplished it, after taking leave of his daughter, he would have withdrawn her from the vessel. He thinks that when it was seen that the passengers were of a class who could not assist the management of the oil advantage was taken to put it on board at the last moment. During the time of its being shipped, other merchandise was being taken in the hold. He has lived at Galveston for twenty years and never knew of an instance of lighting setting fire to anything there; therefore he considers that the fire from the combustible materials aboard the Waco and not from lightning. From the position of the oil ranging fore and aft no possibility of saving the vessel could exist when once the fire broke out. He saw no other person there but himself seeing the vessel. The number of passengers was small and the evening was wet. He intends to commence legal proceedings against the owners of the Waco for the loss of his daughter, and visits New York for that purpose.

GALVESTON, November 14.—The remains of Captain Thomas Wolfe were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity this morning and conveyed on the steamship State of Texas, to be carried to Mystic, Connecticut, his former home, for interment. The steam tug Buckshorn has been outside to-day searching for bodies. One body was found washed ashore on Bolivar Point, which Captain Irwin states was from the Waco, but it was impossible to recognize it, it having been so long in the water.

SHIPWRECK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA—BUT ONE SURVIVOR.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The brig Centaur arrived from Greytown yesterday. On the 21st of October she picked up a Spanish negro in a boat belonging to the bark Toronto, of Glasgow, wrecked near Navaza, but when and under what circumstances could not be learned from the negro. The crew abandoned the bark in the same boat, and all perished except the negro. He was insensible when found. A reporter had a talk with the rescued seaman, from which it appears that soon after leaving Navaza a furious storm arose, and at eleven o'clock at night the foremast broke off close to the deck. They cut away the mast, and an hour after the mainmast gave way, leaving only the mizzenmast. The tempest was very violent, yet the captain was below sleeping and the first mate was lying on the floor with a nail in his foot. Land was then discovered and the captain was called, under whose orders all hands took to the long boat. It was, however, immediately almost filled with water, and seven of the men were washed out of her by the former. The ship will prove a total loss. Captain Sawyer got all the valuables, &c., he could out of her, encamped on shore with his wife and crew in tents made of sails; had hired a canoe from the Indians; and started his mate to Victoria for help, but the weather was so bad the Indians would not venture out on the voyage, so they were found when the Wolcott arrived.

Lieutenant Harwood took all of them aboard the vessel, except the most valuable portion of the goods saved, leaving the first mate of the Orpheus in charge of the wreck until the owners could be consulted, it will be remembered safely at Port Townsend Friday morning. Nothing was heard or seen in Barclay Sound of anything pertaining to the Pacific. Capt. Harwood and Arbott & Co., carpet dealers, of Boston, are the owners of the Orphuns and examined it carefully. They say the ship was undoubtedly struck by a steamer just abaft the forward pilot house. The Orpheus was 1,067 tons burden, owned by C. L. Taylor & Co, of this city. At the time of the collision with the Pacific she was in ballast on her way to Departure Bay for a cargo of coal, having sailed from this port on the 29th ult. There is no expectation of rescuing any more of those on the Pacific. There has been heavy weather most of the time since the wreck, and after the thorough search no hopes are entertained of further discoveries.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH SHIP—MASTER, MATE AND BOATSWAIN MURDERED.

LONDON, November 12.—A telegram from Rochelle, dated November 11th; states that a bottle, containing the following message, has been picked up:

NOVEMBER 8, OFF THE COAST OF NIEUWE-DIEP.—The crew of the British ship Lennie, Captain Fairfield, from Antwerp for New York, mutinied on the 31st of October and killed the master, mate and boatswain.

A telegram from Rochelle, states that the Government steamer discovered the British ship Lennie off Yarmouth, with a boy and five men on board, four of whom are supposed to be accomplices in the mutiny. Six of the crew are Greeks and they escaped in a boat on the previous evening.

Cardinal McCloskey yesterday arrived at Cork, from Dublin.

TIDAL WAVE IN ENGLAND—DOCKS AND SHIPPING DAMAGED.

LONDON, November 13.—While the tide was ebbing to-day, a bore or tidal wave ten feet high swept up the Parrett river, in Somersetshire. At Bridgewater the dockgates were burst open, and vessels broken from their moorings. One vessel was sunk, and twenty were more or less damaged. Bores are not infrequent along the shores of the Bristol channel, but the one to-day was larger and more destructive than any that has occurred in a long time.

The weather is still inclement. The floods in the inundated parts of England are increasing.

LONDON, November 14, midnight.—A violent storm prevailed all day. Much damage has been caused at Dover, Boulogne and other seaports on the British and French coasts by high tides. Thousands of acres have been submerged in Somersetshire by the overflowing of the river Parrett.

LONDON, November 15, 5 A. M.—Disastrous floods are reported throughout England and Ireland. The river Feiks, near Dublin, has burst its banks and submerged thousands of acres.

SADLER-BOYD ROWING MATCH.

LONDON, November 15.—A rowing match for £200 a side and the championship of the Thames, took place to-day between Joseph H. Sadler, holder of the championship, and E. W. Boyd, of Cathcrell, Durham. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, about four miles and a quarter. The race was won by Sadler, who announced before the start that, whether victorious or defeated, he would never go into training again.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF GRAIN MARKETS.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn market, says: "The recent unfavorable weather has much impeded field work, which was already much in arrears. The condition of samples has considerably deteriorated. This, with a continuance of the heavy foreign supply, has caused against the prices of wheat. Several markets have declined a shilling per quarter, while all are more or less dull. At Paris the best wheat, owing to few offers, has advanced a shilling per quarter. Complaints come from the home market as well as from those of Holland, Belgium and Germany, of short deliveries with heathening prices. In Austria the early winter and generally short supplies have occasioned a rise in wheat of from one shilling to one shilling and six pence a quarter. Should the present scarcity of wheat be followed by a long winter, we must expect to witness an advance in prices, notwithstanding the present heaviness of granary stocks."

France.

GAMBETTA'S OPINION ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

PARIS, November 12.—*La Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, characterizes the vote yesterday in the Assembly as a victory. It says: "We are beaten, but not despairing. It is not enough for our opponents to triumph in the Assembly; the country is still to be won. What has happened should stimulate the zeal of every Republican, for whom he formerly worked, should take charge of his body, but he gave no explanation of his act.

ASSEMBLY TO DISSOLVE NEXT MONTH.

PARIS, November 12.—In consequence of its triumph in the Assembly, the Conservative party intends to take the lead in a movement in favor of dissolution. It is generally believed that the Assembly will dissolve in December and that elections for Senators will be held in January, and for Representatives in February. President MacMahon has thanked Minister Dufaure for his speech of yesterday, and congratulated him on its success.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly to-day M. Dufaure introduced the Press bill. By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised, except in Algiers and the departments of Seine, Rhone, Bouches du Rhone and Seine-et-Oise. The bill also provides that numerous press offenses, such as insults to authorities, false intelligence and instigation to crime, shall be tried by the Correctional Tribunal, instead of by jury. The consideration of the Electoral bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted providing that Algiers have three representatives, instead of six, in the new Chamber of Deputies.

Scotland.

COTTON MILLS DESTROYED AT GLASGOW—LOSS $1,500,000—TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, November 12.—The large cotton mills at Glasgow belonging to Robertson & Co. and Young & Co., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, and 1,200 persons are thrown out of employment.

Germany.

MORE TROUBLE FOR VON ARNIM.

LONDON, November 13, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Berlin special says the Criminal Court has ordered, at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, the arraignment of the author of the pamphlet containing the documents connected with the Von Arnim trial, on a charge of insulting the Emperor and libeling Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office. It is believed that Arnim, or some one in his confidence, is the author. The crime approached, in which was Captain Sawyer, of Orphuns, gave the following account of the disaster: Thursday evening he was approaching the cape, he being before undergoing to come off, with a fresh southeast breeze, steering about northwest. The man at the wheel first saw a steamer's headlight off his port bow, and immediately after straight ahead. Could see nothing on the side lights; could not make out which direction she was coming; put his helm astarboard; the light came nearer; he continued to starboard until his vessel had nearly turned around, with her sails flopping. The steamer by this time had got very near him; blew on whistle; in less than half a minute her bow struck the ship, glancing the bow just abaft the forechains, crashing in the rail and breaking the planking and stanchions to near the copper. She surged alongside of her, striking and grating along the starboard side, carrying away all the starboard braces and rigging on that side, also the foretop mast. Captain Sawyer stated that the steamer backed off as she surged past, and called to her to say by him and send a boat, as he then supposed his ship to be in a sinking condition, but the steamer never answered hail, neither did he see anyone on deck. She drifted or steamed away, he was not certain which. He afterward saw a dark object which he took to be a signal; he thought they had heard his hail and would lay by for him, he saw her no more. His ship at that time demanded his attention. He kept the remainder of that night and nearly all day (Friday) repairing the rigging. That forenoon he got under way again and made sail for Cape Flattery, Vancouver's Island, where he took for Cape Flattery, not knowing there was a light on the coast further north. He allowed five miles clearance for Dunsan rock and considered himself safe for entering the Straits of Fuca, when, about five o'clock Saturday morning, his ship scraped over a reef and immediately after struck her bow on a rock, stuck fast and filled. The light he mistook for Flattery, was Cape Beale, the entrance of the bar of Clay Sound, a dangerous one for any but merchant vessels sailing out of San Francisco. Some months since he was promoted to the command of the steamship Pacific for gallantry displayed in rescuing shipwrecked people during a violent storm. Captain Howell was barely thirty years old when lost. A faint hope, however, is entertained that he may be saved on one of the boats.

PARTICULARS OF PACIFIC COLLISION—SHIP ORPHEUS DISCOVERED AND HER OFFICERS RESCUED.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—A dispatch this afternoon from Port Townsend reports the return of the revenue steamer Wolcott from a search for survivors of the Pacific. After finding O'Hanlon, the quartermaster, previously noted, the cutter steamed for Neahboy, near Waddan Island, and picked up the body of the under steward of the Pacific. On reaching Neahboy, Lieutenant Harwood, in command of the Wolcott sent out Indian canoes, which searched the coast twenty miles southward of Cape Flattery, returning after two days unsuccessful. A heavy gale prevailed all day Tuesday and Wednesday. The Wolcott sailed for Barclay Sound, Vancouver's Island, thirty-five miles from Cape Flattery, and communicated with the Indians along the Vancouver shore, but nothing of importance was ascertained. Steaming up Barclay Sound, the first Indian village was hailed and a canoe came od containing a white man, who came abroad and introduced himself as first mate of the ship Orpheus. He related how the vessel was run into the Thursday night previous by a steamer and was wrecked on the following Saturday morning on an island near by, Cape Beale Island, that himself and crew had got ashore safely and were encamped further up. Proceeding in the direction indicated, the steamer approached, in which was Captain Sawyer, of Orphuns, who gave the following account of the disaster: Thursday evening he was approaching the cape, he being before undergoing to come off, with a fresh southeast breeze, steering about northwest. The man at the wheel first saw a steamer's headlight off his port bow, and immediately after straight ahead. Could see nothing on the side lights; could not make out which direction she was coming; put his helm astarboard; the light came nearer; he continued to starboard until his vessel had nearly turned around, with her sails flopping. The steamer by this time had got very near him; blew on whistle; in less than half a minute her bow struck the ship, glancing the bow just abaft the forechains, crashing in the rail and breaking the planking and stanchions to near the copper. She surged alongside of her, striking and grating along the starboard side, carrying away all the starboard braces and rigging on that side, also the foretop mast. Captain Sawyer stated that the steamer backed off as she surged past, and called to her to say by him and send a boat, as he then supposed his ship to be in a sinking condition, but the steamer never answered hail, neither did he see anyone on deck. She drifted or steamed away, he was not certain which. He afterward saw a dark object which he took to be a signal; he thought they had heard his hail and would lay by for him, he saw her no more. His ship at that time demanded his attention. He kept the remainder of that night and nearly all day (Friday) repairing the rigging. That forenoon he got under way again and made sail for Cape Flattery, not knowing there was a light on the coast further north. He allowed five miles clearance for Dunsan rock and considered himself safe for entering the Straits of Fuca, when, about five o'clock Saturday morning, his ship scraped over a reef and immediately after struck her bow on a rock, stuck fast and filled. The light he mistook for Flattery, was Cape Beale, the entrance of the bar of Clay Sound, a dangerous one for any but merchant vessels sailing out of San Francisco. Some months since he was promoted to the command of the steamship Pacific for gallantry displayed in rescuing shipwrecked people during a violent storm. Captain Howell was barely thirty years old when lost. A faint hope, however, is entertained that he may be saved on one of the boats.

Lieutenant Harwood took all of them aboard the vessel, except the most valuable portion of the goods saved, leaving the first mate of the Orpheus in charge of the wreck until the owners could be consulted, it will be remembered safely at Port Townsend Friday morning. Nothing was heard or seen in Barclay Sound of anything pertaining to the Pacific. Capt. Harwood and Arbott & Co., carpet dealers, of Boston, are the owners of the Orphuns and examined it carefully. They say the ship was undoubtedly struck by a steamer just abaft the forward pilot house. The Orpheus was 1,067 tons burden, owned by C. L. Taylor & Co, of this city. At the time of the collision with the Pacific she was in ballast on her way to

MONTREAL.

Guibord's Funeral To-Morrow—Military Preparations—Anxiety of the People.

MONTREAL, November 15.—To-day Mr. Doutre went to the proprietors of the evening papers and obtained a promise from them not to publish anything to-day relating to the preparations for Guibord's funeral, which takes place to-morrow at noon. Mr. Doutre fears that if the preparations are published beforehand the rioters will take steps to harass the procession and cause bloodshed. Mr. Doutre this forenoon formally entered a writ in the Supreme Court, calling on any one of the judges of the Superior Court to issue an order for the funeral. It has been decided not to use the sarcophagus, and the body will be buried in a wooden coffin. The Commissioner of the Dominion Police has ordered out the military to the number of 985 men. All this force will be required, as some 5,000 people are expected in the cemetery, and though the troops have received orders to keep all persons out of the grounds who have no business inside, the order can only be a dead letter. All members of the Institute Canadien will go up heavily-armed. The feeling of the people is anxious and uneasy. No notice was taken of the matter in any

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

THE breadstuff exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to 145,049 bushels. The total exportation during the year aggregates 6,640,322 bushels.

THE new Democratic Constitution of Alabama has undoubtedly been ratified. Its two principal features are, the repudiation of the State debt, and the overthrow of the public school system.

THERE are grounds for believing that the rapacious sewing machine monopolists intend to make another concerted effort to secure an extension of the notorious feed patent at the approaching session of Congress. Every movement of these glutted cormorants should be watched with the most jealous scrutiny by the press.

THE last hope of Democracy in Kansas has been cruelly snuffed out by the discovery that the regular Republican candidate was elected Representative in the Sixty-fifth district over the Democratic nominee by one majority. Montgomery was the only county in the State which was believed to have gone "all Democratic."

ACCORDING to the recently published report of the Commissioner of Education for last year, New York has the largest school enrollment in the census, 1,044,364; and our own State comes next, with 850,000. The average attendance in this State is, however, considerably better than in the former, since about half regularly attend in New York, and over five-eighths in Pennsylvania.

MR. FRANK HUGHES, who was PERSHING's spokesman at the Erie Convention, proposes to keep the thing up, and urges the friends of inflation to effect an early organization in each Congressional district in favor of more money, and plenty of it. The persistency of this Pottsville demagogue reminds us forcibly of what SOLOMON says about a fool—"as a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly."

THE United States Supreme Court has just decided that when a bank has discounted a bill of exchange drawn on time against a shipment of grain, and taken a bill of lading consigning the grain to an officer of the bank, the title to the grain becomes vested in the bank; that the delivery of the grain to the owner of the elevator for purposes of storage vests him with no authority to sell the grain to a third party; and that such purchaser, however innocent, acquires no title, and is responsible to the bank for the value of the grain. The decision is of considerable interest to the mercantile community, generally.

THE *Catholic Columbian*, published at Columbus, Ohio, under episcopal supervision, also has its whack at Senator KERNAN, for having failed to utter the Catholic shibboleth correctly in his speeches in New York on the school question. It says:

"Senator Kernan, of the party, has the unenviable distinction of being eulogized in the anti-Catholic papers for having declared that the common schools, in which religion is not heard of, are all that Catholics need. The editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, who has hitherto manifested a sturdy friendship for Mr. Kernan, last week contained a sad acknowledgment of his misplaced confidence and trust, and set his old friend down as another instance of a man selling his soul for political advancement."

UNDER the provisions of the new Constitution, an entirely new Legislature will be chosen in 1876. The Senators chosen in 1873 will serve three years; those chosen in 1874 will serve two years, and those chosen in 1875 will serve one year. With the next session of the Senate, therefore, the terms of *all* the Senators will expire, and the election in 1876 will be for 201 members of the House, to serve for two years, and 50 members of the Senate. The Senatorial districts are numbered from 1 to 50, inclusive; those chosen in 1876 from the *even* numbered districts will serve two years, and those from the odd numbered districts for four. At all elections subsequent to 1876, Senators will be chosen for four years.

IT IS eighteen years since a Democrat presided over the House of Representatives. The last Democratic Speaker was ORR, of South Carolina, whose term expired March 4th, 1859. He was succeeded by PENNINGTON, by COLFAX, by GROW, by COLFAX, and he by BLAINE. The struggle between the various Democratic aspirants for this position bids fair to prove one of great bitterness. Nine candidates have already been named: KERR and HOLMAN, of Indiana; COX and WOOD, of New York; SAYLOR and PAYNE, of Ohio; RANDALL, of this State; LAMAR, of Mississippi, and WALKER, of Virginia, not one of whom, except, possibly, KERR, is entitled to much respect either for abilities or character.

THE forthcoming annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General TYNER will contain some interesting statistics concerning the cost of inland mail transportation during the last fiscal year. On 871 railroad routes, 70,083 miles in length, the cost was $9,216,518; on eighty-nine steamboat routes, 15,788 miles in length, $684,139; on 7,323 other routes designated as "star" routes, 192,002 miles in length, $5,453,721, making a total cost during the year of $15,353,369, an increase of $476 miles in the length of the routes over the preceding year, and a decrease of $46,688 in the expenditures. The appropriation to cover the expenditure for inland transportation during the present fiscal year is $17,548,000, and the same sum is estimated for the next year.

THE following suggestions, taken from a paper read by Dr. HAMILTON, of New York, before the Health Congress at Baltimore, last week, are of interest to teachers hereabouts, and may possibly furnish some profitable hints to our educators:

"I am convinced that more pleasant surroundings would do much to engender an esthetic taste and make the forms of study much more agreeable. Very little would do this—a few pots of flowers, a bright picture or two and a departure from the dull sameness of the tinting of the walls, more thorough use of object teaching and the kindergarten. I think that these modes of education should be followed up to the ninth or tenth year. A more general introduction of coacert singing would be sufficient to make the contrast between the dismal tenement house and the school room greatly in favor of the latter."

THE Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* says the day has passed for reconciliation between the Government and the Vatican, and that a feeling or persuasion is steadily growing which regards as neither practicable nor desirable such an ending of the controversy. The Vatican will yield nothing, and obstinately insists upon a complete submission of the Italian party as a condition of peace. It is to be said in praise of the Government that while it shows a conciliatory spirit toward its antagonists, it is liberal, and in sympathy with every form of progress, which includes, for Italy, the plan of freeing the civil power from the Church, giving the clergy the liberty to marry, and the parishes that wish to exercise that privilege, the right to select their own priests.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now nearly completed, shows the aggregate amount received from Internal Revenue since the creation of the Bureau to have been $3,065,-086,586, and deducting $33,738,023 short of the aggregate of the national debt on November 1st. More than one-half of this amount was paid by five States, as follows: New York, $434,381,464; Pennsylvania, $209,-676,560; Ohio, $199,563,971; Illinois, $168,404,-037; Massachusetts, $165,130,576. The largest amount received in any one year was in 1866, when the receipts aggregated $310,906,-984. The extent to which internal taxes have been reduced under Republican legislation since 1866 will, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has collated the figures in question, "be appreciated by comparison of the amount above stated with the amount received during the last fiscal year, the difference being over two hundred million dollars."

THE New York foreign commerce returns for last month, as tabulated in the New York papers, show a continued decrease both in exports and imports as compared with the past two years, the aggregate importations being $21,888,878, against $28,494,447 during October, 1874, and $37,-145,783 the year previous. The total importations for the past ten months were $297,-304,908, a decrease of $47,384,375 compared with the corresponding period of last year, and $55,427,127 compared with 1873. The exports of domestic produce during the month foot up $22,606,151, against $23,395,281 last year and $30,699,745 the year previous. The specie shipments were moderate. The returns for the past ten months show the total exports to have been $272,543,856, a decrease of $12,179,233 compared with the returns of the corresponding period last year and $17,621,455 compared with 1873. These differences occur almost entirely in domestic produce, the foreign merchandise shipments being but slightly less than the past two years, while the specie exports have been very much larger.

TRAMPS.

The authorities of the several cities of Ohio are endeavoring to form a combination to regulate the treatment of tramps. These peripatetic nuisances overrun the cities in the winter time, in quest of shelter and food, trusting mainly to the charitable impulses of the people and of the authorities for obtaining what they want; and it is plain that, if some common method of treatment is not adopted, there will be a repetition of last winter's unpleasant experiences. Each town will, in that event, make a show of pretending to take care of such tramps as fall to its lot, but will all the while be scheming to get rid of them by keeping them moving on to some other place.

The superabundance of these vagrants has been caused first by the hard times, and second by the kind hearted efforts of Christian people to provide for them. It may seem hard to blame such an evil upon the kindest impulses of our nature; but no fact is better established than this: that indiscriminate and unsystematic benevolence does much more to encourage than to repress idleness and mendicancy. It relieves the pressing wants, perhaps, of here and there a deserving person, but in the main it feeds and clothes the lazy and worthless, who are tempted into a vagrant life by the easy methods it affords of obtaining a subsistence.

We would not throw a single obstacle in the way of the exercise of Christian charity and benevolence; but that is not charity which helps the undeserving, and it is time to be learning some method of distinguishing between the worthy and the unworthy objects of benevolence. The crowd of tramps belongs to this latter class; and the proper treatment of them by the constituted authorities, so that they may be compelled to forego out of the category of personal benevolence, is the problem which remains to be solved. The cities of Ohio, by concerted action among themselves, propose to solve it, so far as they are concerned, and we shall watch their action with some interest. If they succeed in hitting upon a plan that will check this species of vagrancy, and relieve the community from the burden and the terror of the domiciliary visits continually made by the wandering mendicants, they will accomplish a great public good and set an example worthy of general imitation.

The plan which, so far, meets with most favor, is the establishment of temporary workhouses, to which all tramps can be sent to work out the value of the relief extended to them. Several New England towns tried this, with good effect, last winter, and the hint for it was probably taken from the rule which prevails in English poor-houses with regard to the treatment of Cossacks, as those are called who stop only for a meal or a night's lodging. The English rule is, so many hours work for a meal or a bed; and if the American application of it can be made to work also as a punishment for laziness or vagrancy, a great deal more will be accomplished by it than has been attained in England. Something must be done to prevent the growing up among us of a permanent class of wandering mendicants; and it is much to be hoped that our Ohio friends will see their way clear to the adoption of a practical remedy against it.

THE Democratic United States Senator from New York, KERNAN, is a Catholic, and during the late campaign in that State his Democratic friends put him on the stump to meet and resist the arguments of the Republicans that the public schools would be in danger if the Democrats should get legislative control in the State. He met their arguments pretty much as Mr. THURMAN met them in Ohio, by ridiculing the idea of danger and protesting that the Constitution of the State would not allow any currency against the possibility of the establishment of separate schools. He ignored the Catholic idea altogether, and endeavored to create the impression that the church and its dignitaries had no purpose, such as was attributed to them, of demanding either separate schools under priestly control, or a proportionate share of the school fund.

This did very well before the election; and as it served to throw dust in the public eye, the Senator was allowed to go unrebuked. But since the election he finds a change in the atmosphere. The *Catholic Union*, the organ of Bishop RYAN, is out in marked antagonism against KERNAN's gospel, and the *Freeman's Journal*, one of the leading oracles of that faith, denounces him as false to it. It intimates that he only uses the Church to serve his ambition. The bishops are determined that no son of the Church shall be permitted to carry water on both shoulders. Senator KERNAN is given to understand that the Church does not intend to press its claim to a share of the school fund, either directly for the support of its own schools, or indirectly, for the support of its own schools, taught by teachers of its own selection; and while it may be well enough to bamboozle the public with such speeches as the Senator made before the election, he must understand that, in practice, he must act on a different theory or be excommunicated. The Senator will thus learn the wisdom of being frank. It would have been much better for him not to have spoken at all than to have spoken out of the wrong side of his mouth.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* furnishes that paper with a lengthy but extremely interesting synopsis of Major POWELL's report on the result of his geological and geographical explorations in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, during the past season. An area of upward of ten thousand square miles was surveyed, of which one-fourth of one per cent. is susceptible of redemption by irrigation, fifty per cent being pasture land, nine per cent. timber land, four per cent. mineral land, and the remainder desert. Many fossils were obtained, the collections being made from the upper portions of the carboniferous series through the whole series to near the summit of the tertiary. The collections are chiefly of invertibrate fossils, and are very full and satisfactory. Many new species, and also several types hitherto unknown in American strata were procured. Large collections of fossilized plants, leaves, fruits, etc., were also made at numerous localities; in addition to which he discovered the ruins of many prehistoric dwellings similar to those found in former years. He also discovered on the canon walls and escarpments of the country many Shi-nu-mo etchings, which were copied to scale. While on his travels Major POWELL met with certain tribes of Shoshone Indians whose arts were unrepresented in the National Museum, and the opportunity was seized to make collections of their implements and clothing, etc. Altogether he considers that the result of the year's labor has been more satisfactory than that of any previous year.

THE following extract from a letter to the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, written by Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, an ex-Confederate officer, is the best appreciation of the Southern situation by a Southern man, we have yet seen:

"I frankly admit the abuse of power by the negro governments South. I go further and declare that the shameful blunder, not to say crime, for these people and their ignorant allies to assume to rule and govern. But this is all owing, as I firmly believe, to the mistaken policy and criminal blunder of Southern statesmen in blindly opposing any kind of political rights to these four million people. And, pardon me, but you deceive yourselves when you suppose that certain elements in the Democratic party mean no hostility to the negro. In Georgia, as a race, the negroes have not held power, and yet thousands of them have been disfranchised. In my humble opinion their freedom would not last a day or be worth a cent to them without the ballot. During the sitting of the Convention one of your Democratic papers openly and boldly urged the majority to 'disregard the restrictions' and limit the 'suffrage' in 'voting on the amendments'! And this would be done, not at the expense of the negro alone, but to the disfranchisement of thousands of white men. Such is the violence of party hate. No, sirs! The true remedy is this: Let Democrats cease to question the negro his right to the ballot and all other political rights, and then learn to treat him and deal with him as any other voter, and 'negro power' is at an end."

THE Paris correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* cites a curious instance of one way in which members of the Ultramontane party in Italy are invited to dispose of their funds. The formation of a "Catholic" Financial Association is proposed, to be called the *Union Generale*, the basis of which is as follows: The holders of Pontifical stock before the annexation of the Roman provinces to the Italian Kingdom, and the abolition of the temporal power of the Papacy, have reason to be discontented with their present position. They had originally lent their money to the Papal Government to show their devotion to the Church, but now the Pontifical stock has been merged in the public debt of Italy, and much against their will, its original holders are made the creditors of a Government which they had never intended to assist, and with which it is against their conscience to have any connection. The stock in question is said to represent nearly eight hundred millions of which two hundred millions are supposed to be held in France. The above stock, it is now proposed to refund afresh in this association of the *Union Generale*, and devote it to that furtherance of Catholic "interests," for which it had been originally advanced. By this means, it is said, an "immease influence," meaning a financial influence, "which has hitherto been left solely in the hands of its enemies," will be enlisted on the side of the Church. What those "Catholic interests" are, which are to be thus supported, we are left to conjecture, however.

STATE NEWS.

On Monday morning about seven o'clock Retz Burns, aged about twenty-seven years, only son of Gen. James Burns, of Lewistown, while hunting near Philipsburg, accidentally shot himself dead. The deceased was a promising young man.

There are 530 inmates of the Berks County Almshouse. These eat in a week three steers, each weighing 800 or 900 pounds, and twenty barrels of flour baked into bread. On an average 112 loaves, each weighing seven or eight pounds, are baked every day.

A Delaware county man has cured rheumatism by carrying a raw potato in his pocket three weeks, and he says he has recommended the remedy to his friends with similar effects. No one, therefore, should suffer with rheumatism as long as the potato crop is not a total failure.

On Wednesday morning a girl giving her name as Anna Givens, and stopping at Gus Grove's, at Bloomsburg, desiring to conceal her shame, added murder to her previous crime by throwing her newly born babe into the sink on John John's lot. It lived but a short time after being ejected.

Four men were refused admittance to a saloon at Douglassville, Berks county, on Sunday morning, when they commenced to bombard it with stones. Miller, the proprietor, called upon them to desist, but they kept on. He then commenced firing on them with a revolver, wounding one of them in four places.

Mary A. Miller, of South Coventry, was recently tried, convicted and sentenced to a fine and forty-eight hours imprisonment for stealing eighteen ears of corn from a neighbor's field. The court records show that the total costs in the case amount to $227 32, or $15 40½ per ear, which is dear corn, notwithstanding it is sometimes spoken of poetically as having golden grains.

Henry Stoner, living near Ephrata, Lancaster county, was accidentally shot in the mouth by one of his sons, Friday, breaking his teeth and cutting his tongue very badly. The bullet has not been found. It appears the boy was trying to scare a dog by shooting toward him with a revolver, and that when his father so near, accidentally hit him. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The West Chester *Republican* says: There is a homestead in Kennett township, the mansion house upon which is at least 150 years old, and up whose broad chimney, gas of anthracite coal never ascended till within a week. In sickness and health; pleasure and sorrow; through days of death and days of birth—hickory and oak logs have warmed the house and cooked the family repast. At the fireside have many, many times been entertained the distinguished and honored of the nation, yet all have been welcomed in its plain, roomy hall, and produces its flowers and nuts in a spathe or valvular envelope quite near to the ground. So far as Panama is concerned, the supply is brought in small schooners from the rivers of Darien, Choco and Tumaco, and, in fact, from all the rivers of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Colombia: It is something like the caoutchouc tree in its habits, and follows up the ravines in search of shady table lands and damp nooks and corners. How long the present demand for this fruit of nature in that grows wild will last seems difficult to predict."

The Chinese Drama.

The San Francisco papers say that some time ago the Board of Supervisors of that city passed an ordinance making it compulsory upon managers of theaters to close at one o'clock in the morning. The Chinese managers failed to comply with the ordinance, and on Sunday night, October 24, Captain Douglass and a posse of officers proceeded to the Chinese theaters on Jackson street to enforce the ordinance. They met with some resistance in their efforts to close the places and arrested sixteen individuals on charges of misdemeanor. In one of the theaters three of the audience, feeling offended that matters were thus turbed, smashed benches, and they were placed under arrest for malicious mischief. These three were found guilty of this charge in the Police Court. Four of the others were found guilty as charged and fined $10 each, five were adjudged guilty and remanded into custody for sentence, and the others had their cases continued for trial, as they intend to contest the validity of the ordinance.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

WAYNE.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	1,365	Pershing, D.	1,610
		Browne, P.	164
S Treas.—Rawle, R.	1,361	Violett, D.	1,561
		Pennypacker, P	147
Sheriff—Vose, R.	1527	Carter, D.	1,908
Prov—Frear, R.	1,411	Fitch, D.	1,700
Coms—Stephens, R.	1,367	Williams, D.	1,546
Bender, R.	1,377	Thomas, D.	1,653
Aud's—Whitney, R	1,538	Davis, D.	1,569
Dana, R.	1,434	Spaulding, D.	1,697
Cor—C. H. Dana, R.	1,399	Wheeler, D.	1,532
Reg & Rec—Lake, R.	1,530	Mahon, D.	1,542

"DICK."

Darwin's "Missing Link" Found in a New York Tenement House.

(From the New York Evening Mail, 15th.)

William Henry Johnson, or "Dick," as he is familiarly called, is a nondescript of peculiar development. He is nearer the ape family than perhaps any living thing which has come into existence, with almost all of the attributes common to the human race. The theory of evolution has a strong demonstration of its strong probability in this living enigma. Many points specified by Darwin to illustrate the truth of his theory are more prominently displayed in this creature than in any living thing which has come to light in the present era of scientific research. In a low, two story frame house on Thompson street, amidst the dense colored population of that neighborhood, and living in the family of a representative man of that race, in this "missing link." The family is well known in the vicinity, and is highly respected. The head of the household is a large, stout and fine-looking colored man, who is a plasterer by trade, and a politician and sort of oracle among the superstitious of his race for pleasure.

The fact that this peculiar specimen of humanity lives in this house is not generally known among the neighbors, except, perhaps, to those who reside within a door or two; and they doubtless, think it nothing strange, for when he is in the yard (the only place he is allowed to go) this man monkey is clothed in the ordinary civilized pantaloons, etc., and on his head, the most remarkable feature visible, would attract no attention from those ignorant of certain scientific knowledge. By a subterfuge, not worth mentioning, your reporter gained admission to the house, and had a good look and partial examination of the boy. When he was first seen he was clothed in an ordinary jacket, pair of pantaloons and boots. Under this jacket he wore a thick woolen shirt, open at the neck, and very much puffed out, as though it was padded on the breast.

In stature he is a little under five feet, and the muscular development of the arms and chest is wonderful, showing that his physical strength must be prodigious. The complexion is a very dark olive—almost brown—and the lower portion of the face is large, and has a clumsy, gluttinous appearance. The mouth is large, the lips thin, and the teeth white, sharp and have that peculiar seeming that makes the child creep over one when looking at the glistening mouth of a caged hyena. The nose is pugishly inclined; very small between the eyes, and expands and flattens as it continues down. The eyes are small and pigish, and have a sharp and decidedly unpleasant expression. The peculiarity of the human ear, which Darwin points out, is very perceptible in this individual; the points on the top of those organs, which he mentions as first discernible in the civilized races, are very prominent here, and they look almost as though they had been clipped out with a pair of scissors.

The forehead is very low; the cranium comes to a point just over the ears, and is covered by a thick, short and fuzzy wool, which has somewhat the appearance of a cap, and looks as though it had grown there. The figure is bent, and it is with extreme difficulty that the boy can be straightened and the shoulders brought square. The articulation is very defective and difficult, as though the tongue was indeed under some impediment of that organ. But a close observer can see in a moment that it is not the tongue as an organ, as a conveyance for ideas, but the brain is defective; there is very little or not nearly enough to allow the imperfect formation of words which are uttered without any understanding of their meaning. Information was easily obtained as to the boy's age, quick-tempered, and before long it was amply verified.

The strains of a hand organ in the street had a wonderful effect upon him, for he danced round the room and hall in an ecstasy of the wildest delight. This demonstration of pleasure did not bode well for the articles of furniture in the room, and so the old colored gentleman threatened the offender with "baptism," which he understood would be a bucket of cold water. On most occasions this would have the desired effect, and the extravagant antics would cease, but this time it did not work, and when he found he could not, it required the united efforts of this great burly old man and his son, who is almost as large, to hold him, while he was in a passion of rage, for the interference. In this struggle the immense strength of the creature was apparent, for he dragged those two men about the room as though they were boys. Lest the appearance of a stranger should further irritate and make its proximity to your person sensitive to withdraw, but afterward learned that it was some little time before the father and son succeeded in quieting and gaining control over the savage. Many more items of interest in the list of science have examined this curiosity, but could arrive at no unanimity as to its classification, and so the problem is to day presented, and the question among them is, "What is it?"

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

Official Vote for Senators and Representatives.

The following are the official returns in the several districts in which Senators were chosen at the late election:

1ST DISTRICT.		35TH DISTRICT.	
Wards. Smith, R.	Cantrell, D.	Lecden.	Hershey.
1	1,005	1,189	2,746
2	1,830	2,603	2,548
26	2,165	1,313	3,291
30	2,420	1,702	
Total	9,428	7,764	Republican maj. 691
Republican maj.	1,724		
Smith, (Temperance), received	1,664		
13TH DISTRICT.		36TH DISTRICT.	
Warfel.	Deaver.	Cameron	Finley.
Lancaster		Elk	529
1st ward	5,092	Clarion	2,256
Republican maj.	1,960	Forest	353
27TH DISTRICT.		Total	3,893
Heil.	Steinman, metz.	Democratic maj.	
Lebanon	4,822	Fayette	3,644
Republican maj.	1,189	Greene	1,343
22D DISTRICT.		Total	4,987
Moore.	Burris, nell.	Independent	1,190
Monroe	443	40TH DISTRICT.	
Pike	2,459	Law	
Carbon	2,807	rence.	Quail
Total	5,161	Beaver	3,338
Democratic maj.	3,118	Washington	3,287
23D DISTRICT.		Total	8,625
Lyons.	Allen, Lycoming.	Republican maj.	
Montour	898	47TH DISTRICT.	
Sullivan	365	Lawrence	1,923
Columbia	1,343	Mercer	2,643
Total	5,725	Total	6,566
Democratic maj.	3,984	Republican maj.	
34TH DISTRICT.		49TH DISTRICT.	
Christ.	Boyer.	Butler.	Offn.
Clinton	1,872	Erie	6,660
Clearfield	1,839		
Centre	2,307	Republican maj.	1,577
Total	5,918		
Democratic maj.	3,079		

Representative Elections.

We give below the results in the Representative districts of the State, which took place on the 2d instant:

7TH DISTRICT.		BUCKS.	
	Free.		Williams. Leais.
Leach, R.	Hall, D.	Bucks	6,747 6,982
7th ward	2,897 1,376		
Republican maj.	1,521	Democratic maj.	235
NORTHAMPTON.		Scarborough, Temperance, polled 247 votes in this county.	
Eyer, D.	Shull, N'thampton	4,658 6,638	
Democratic maj.	1,980		

MARRIED IN FUN.

What Came of a Frolic in Ohio—Will There be a Divorce?

In a recent issue of the *Republican-Democrat* appeared the marriage notice of a young gentleman and lady of Portage county which was properly vouched for, for publication, but the publication made more sensation than is usual in such cases. At an evening party, whereat were gathered many people, including the bride and old, it was proposed to have a young couple married, in fun, to give zest to the evening's frolic. Among the guests was Squire ——, and he was selected to perform the then thought to be mock ceremony. The young couple stood up for marriage, and the duly authorized officer of the law spoke the solemn words and pronounced them husband and wife. The mock marriage created great merriment, of course, and it was not until the marriage was published that the nearness of a solemn dilemma was discovered, and that that which was esteemed to be but a joke might turn out to be a sadly fixed fact. Under the laws of Ohio the party performing the ceremony has the responsibility of performing a marriage ceremony without a license, but the other parties are not at all responsible, and it was thus there was an omission to have that official permission. How the suddenly married couple will adjust the matter we are not at this moment prepared to say, but they will make the best of it, and accept in good earnest that which was begun in fun, or whether they will seek a legal separation, are questions which were not fully decided at our latest information. Getting married in fun by a magistate, may turn out to be a very embarrassing piece of business, and in some States an actual divorce is required to secure the absolute release of the parties. That marriage as a contract is undisputed, and it is not for want of sense that the assent of the parties is all that makes the contract of force, and that licenses and ceremonies are formalities of small consequence, though in this we do not fully subscribe. Our advice to the parties is to go and buy their furniture.—*Portage County O., Democrat.*

The Spirit of the Law.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: The colored servants of Washington are awaking to the new times. A lady just beginning housekeeping engaged a cook. In due time the former dropped into the kitchen to see how the new mistress was suited with the place, and whether she had been able to make any progress with the dinner. She found the cook at work over a pan of flour, with a plentiful crust of dusky black hair hanging loose over her shoulders. The lady mildly suggested that it should be tied up, at least while she was cooking. At this the owner of the hair dropped the flour pan and stood up in her majesty, and thus unburdened her mind: "Nebber duz dat, missus, any more. In de ole times colored folks was made to wear de turbans. But de ole times done gone now, and we's all one people." There was a vacancy in that kitchen before dinner.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1875.

Postmaster General Jewell's Tenure of Office.

The intrigues which have been prosecuted with considerable vigor, in hopes of effecting the retirement of the Postmaster General, though exciting considerable comment, seem thus far to have failed entirely of their object. It is learned that the relations between the President and the Postmaster General are of the most satisfactory character, and no intimation, either in conversation or manner, has been given which would lead to the change indicated. The question of political expediency, as alleged, would not enter into the case, as the President has uniformly deprecated changes solely upon such grounds. The matter rests entirely upon a variance upon the administrative policy of the Department, a condition of things which does not now exist. The Postmaster General also stated to-day that if his retirement was contemplated he was entirely without information on the subject.

The Contest for the Speakership

increases in interest with the arrival of the candidates and their friends. The Southern Democrats seem to be most exercised in the matter. Having waived the Speakership they are determined to have the Clerkship, a prominent Democrat said to-night that they claimed the Clerkship so that the Southern Confederacy might be represented in the offices of the House. They ignore the aspirants from Maryland and Kentucky, because those States could not be trusted during the war. It now appears certain that Du Bose will get the ninety-six Southern Democratic votes. This vote will also hold the balance of power on the Speakership. As between Randall and Kerr, it would be difficult to decide. The other candidates, Wood and Cox, are out of the field, but will press their claims in the outstart and then swing over to the strongest candidate, in exchange for an important chairmanship, such as the Ways and Means. The proposed pool-selling to-night at the hotels, the candidates, was abandoned for want of patronage.

The President's Message.

The President, with the exception of a brief interview with the Warm Spring Indians and the regular Cabinet meeting, spent the entire day in the preparation of his annual message. It is learned that this will be one of the most important documents which have emanated from his pen. It will take advanced grounds upon our diplomatic relations and finances, and will be fully up to the requirements of the progressive spirit of our institutions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1875.

Application for a Vacancy Which Does not Exist.

The prospects at various times during the year of a vacancy in the Court of Claims, by the retirement of one of the Judges on a pension, has occasioned a lively contest, with no results. A new applicant has put in an appearance, in the person of A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, ex-member of Congress. He has developed no strength sufficient to attract attention. He was early advised that no vacancy exists. Retirement is left to the option of the Judge. No appropriation has been made to pay the pension to which it would be entitled, and the appointment is remote. Mr. Taylor returned home to-night.

Efforts to Release Williams of Conneautville.

M. B. Lowry and Mrs. Robeson are here endeavoring to procure a pardon for Williams, now in the penitentiary for the late bank robbery at Conneautville. There are circumstances attending the case which go to show that the labors of his friends will be successful.

Randall Arrives on the Field.

Sam Randall has arrived first on the field of contest for the Speakership. Sam is confident and happy, and converses freely on the favorable outlook for him. There is nothing new upon which to estimate his chances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1875.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Secretary Chandler says that when he entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith tendered his resignation. He had not asked the Commissioner to resign and the resignation has not yet been accepted.

A telegram in this city announcing that Jerome, ex-Collector of Customs at Detroit, has been offered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and that he has the matter under consideration, is premature.

The Vice President's Health.

Vice President Wilson suffers less nervous prostration to-night than yesterday, and shows signs of the same steady, though not specially rapid, improvement that he exhibited this forenoon. Dr. Baxter saw him this evening and expressed the opinion that he will be able to ride out by Saturday.

BLACK HILLS COMMISSION.

Synopsis of their Report—Sweeping Changes Recommended in our Indian Policy—Compulsory Education and Civilization.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will publish the full report of the Indian Commissioners to treat for the possession of the Black Hills country. Starting out with the history of the whole affair, the Commissioners state the reasons of the failure of the negotiations. Conspicuous among these reasons is the interference of persons, not Indians, who are interested in having a large annual money payment to the Indians, affording permanently a fund of which the Indians may be despoiled. The recommendations of the Commissioner are radical and they point to a thorough revision of our relations with the whole Indian population west of the Mississippi. The recommendations, however, are confined to the Sioux Indians. The Commissioners recommend that Congress shall take the initiative, instead of attempting to negotiate: shall by law provide for the seperation of all the Sioux Indians between ages of six and fifteen years from the adult population, and make provision for the thorough education of the minors at some point or points where they will be free from the control and influence of the adult Indians; this system of education to include manual labor and industrial schools, and to be compulsory. Having thus provided for the future civilization of the minor population, Congress shall by law require that the adult Indians shall perform labor as a condition of subsistence, and that after a date in the future, subsistence shall be issued only to such as shall labor and to the aged and infirm. A further recommendation is that every Indian be encouraged in the acquisition and protected in the possession of private property. The Indians now occupying the Northwestern part of Nebraska are to be removed to the reservation established by the treaty of 1868, where land suitable for agriculture can be found, and supplies furnished. Supplies shall hereafter be furnished under the supervision of officers of the army. They also recommend that all the present agencies be abolished and the whole system be reorganized, so far as relates to the Sioux Indians, and that such compensation to officers and agents be provided as will command honesty and competency; the Indians to be notified that such force as may be necessary will be used to enforce compliance with the policy of the Government, to the end that Indians may become civilized and self-supporting. The Government to take upon itself the duty of paying to the Indians a fair equivalent for the Hills, taking into consideration all the circumstances, and such sum to be paid to become part of the fund required in the general plan to educate and civilize the Sioux. It is proposed by this means to break up the life of pauperism which the Indians have been leading, civilize and educate the Sioux and make them producers. The report is long, filling six columns of the *Tribune*.

CINCINNATI.

Convention of Women's Temperance Union—Western Tanners' Association.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—The second annual Convention of the Women's Temperance Union met at St. Paul's Methodist church, in this city, this morning, the President, Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, in the chair. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. E. K. Leavitt, and responded to by Mrs. Jennie F. Welling, of Illinois.

The President, in her annual address, stated that during the past year forty-five State Conventions were held and a large number of documents distributed. She also suggested that a lecture bureau should be formed, a medical commission appointed to investigate and report upon the use of liquors, and that the association should be incorporated.

Miss Frances E. Willard, Corresponding Secretary, reported twenty-three State auxilliaries organized, and a great advancement in every department of work. Some two hundred delegates, representing nineteen States, are present in the Convention.

The Western Tanners' Association met in this city to-day with a large attendance of tanners and leather men from all parts of the country. The convention organized with the election of the following officers: President, James E. Mooney, of Louisville; Secretary, H. B. Cooper, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, J. W. Oakley, of Chicago. The questions to be discussed relate solely to the trade.

Wisconsin Election Returns.

MILWAUKEE, November 17.—The full official vote of all the counties has been received at the office of the Secretary of State. The majorities of the successful candidates are as follows: Governor—Ludington, Republican, 841; Lieutenant Governor—Parker, Democrat, 1,201; Secretary of State—Doyle, Democrat, 621; Treasurer—Kuehn, Democrat, 2,804; Attorney General—Sloan, Democrat, 1,811; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Zarina, Democrat, 1,175.

JOSEPH GUIBORD BURIED.

Mayor of Montreal Furnishes Armed Police.

Two Thousand Soldiers in Attendance.

No Disturbance of Any Kind Occurs.

MONTREAL, November 16.—Early this morning the Chief of Police received instructions from the Mayor to send a detachment of armed police to the Catholic Cemetery to protect the men who were digging the grave of Guibord. He was instructed to send the remainder of his reserve force to the Protestant Cemetery. Forty of the men were armed with breach-loading rifles, the remainder merely carrying their batons.

The Volunteers turned out on the Champ de Mars in the following order: Victoria Rifles, numbering 250; Montreal Engineers, numbering about thirty files; the Sixth Hospelages, 250 men; Prince of Wales Rifles, 250; the Garrison Artillery, 200, and Col. Stevens' battery.

At ten o'clock the grave was ready for the coffin. At this time not over twenty spectators were present at the Catholic Cemetery, but crowds were collecting from all directions. The police formed a hollow square around the Protestant Cemetery Chapel, and the sexton unlocked the doors and he and his men entered, followed by the friends of the deceased. After a little delay the coffin containing Guibord's remains was produced, when Mr. Bolseau asked if these were the remains of the late Joseph Guibord, kept by him for six years, delivered up to him again on the 24 of September, and returned to him for safe keeping on the same day. The sexton said they were the same.

The Chief of Police thereupon gave the command "Shoulders Arms" and the funeral procession, which at that time consisted of a couple of carriages, started, the police being the sole guardians, as the military were far behind and never went up to the cemetery at all. The road to the Catholic Cemetery was crowded with people of all classes, in cabs, carts and on foot, while the stream of vehicles which had been going west to meet it, now doubled about, making a sort of lane for the small funeral procession to pass through. Great quiet prevailed, and not one showed by look, word or deed any hostility toward the procession.

About five minutes after the Catholic Cemetery gates had been taken down, the funeral procession entered, a portion of the police preceding and the remainder following the hearse. The military were halted at the village of Cate Des Neiges. The crowd began gathering from every direction, and ran with all speed up the various avenues toward the grave. The police formed a large square around the grave and kept the crowd back while the coffin was brought from the hearse, borne by four men and placed in the center of the bed of cement prepared for it. The process of filling the grave then began. The monumental coffin was then lowered into the grove the work of mixing the cement with water was commenced. The workmen shoveled in liquid cement, mingled with odds and ends from tin shops and scraps of sheet-iron. The comments of the spectators were various as the work went on. Some thought it an additional desecration of the cemetery and hinted that it was one more reason why the cursed Guibord would have to come out of that. Others regretted exceedingly that the sarcophagus had not been brought up, as, if not used as a casket, it might have been laid on top of the cement. Others seemed to take the whole affair as a huge joke, though for many, who with compressed lips and knitted brows viewed the scene from afar, it was the reverse.

Mr. Comyre, a distant relative of the deceased, said a few words bearing testimony to his excellent character and the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. The speaker's remarks were well received with approbation by a number of roughs who hooted at Mr. Comyre. Beyond this there was nothing publicly said on the side of the Institute Canadien.

As the nature of the crowd collected was so unmistakable, and the threats to dig Guibord's bones out of the grave, if possible, so offered, were so openly expressed, Mr. Boisseau determined to

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 17, 1875.

Monetary matters were quiet to-day, with the leading feature of the market about as previously reported. The demand for discounts was not very pressing or large and the banks took about all the prime paper offering at 7@9 per cent. The ability of the banks and the wants of their customers seem to be working equally, and business moves along in a way that, although quiet, is satisfactory to business men generally. Outside the banks nothing of importance was done either in the loan market or in the dealings in stocks and securities.

—The following comparison of the leading items of the bank statements for the past three years are of interest as showing the growth of the system. The earliest date immediately precedes the panic of 1873:

	Oct. 1, '73	Oct. 2, '74	S'pt. 12, '75
No. of banks...	2,087	2,004	1,974
Capital stocks	$504,829,765	$493,765,121	$492,072,616
Net profits...	187,331,090	180,442,541	174,830,633
Nat'l bk notes	318,859,379	333,225,298	339,081,709
Individ'l dep.	654,529,615	669,088,950	622,685,562
State b'k notes	722,345	984,907	1,886,354
Loans...	980,222,951	949,870,627	940,262,304
Specie...	370,321,700	363,251,890	388,332,494
U.S. bds for cir	12,463,450	16,016,946	92,317,982
Legal tenders...	69,028,192	20,349,999	20,610,000
Treas'y certf's and red.fund	8,050,329	29,240,945	19,868,496

—Dr. A. W. de Klerk, of Amsterdam, under date of October 26, sends to the Chicago *Tribune* the following estimate of the amount of American securities held by the people of Holland. It is to be regretted that so many of them are utterly worthless:

I. EXCLUSIVELY SPECULATIVE SHARES.

	Whole issue.	Sold here.
Erie...	$75,000,000	$ 5,000,000

2. SHARES WITH MORE OR LESS CHOICE OF DIVIDEND.

Chicago and Northwestern	$21,484,000	$ 8,000,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	12,274,000	550,000
Cleveland and Indianapolis	15,000,000	250,000
Michigan Central	18,788,000	500,000
		$ 9,250,000

3. SHARES ON WHICH DIVIDENDS ARE PLIGHTED.

Illinois Central	$29,000,000	$ 8,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	25,000,000	1,000,000
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,000,000	1,200,000
Baltimore and Ohio	13,145,000	300,000
Union Pacific	36,745,000	500,000
		$12,000,000

4. BONDS ON WHICH A PART OF THE INTEREST IS PAID IN CASH.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Co.		
Interest 3% per cent	$ 3,500,000	$ 2,200,000
Marietta & Pittsburgh	1,600,000	1,100,000
Kansas Pacific, 3% per cent.	6,500,000	700,000
Oregon & Cal., 3% per cent.	10,350,000	1,200,000
		$ 5,200,000

5. BONDS ON WHICH THE INTEREST IS PAID IN STOCK.

Illinois redemp., 6 per cent.	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000
C. & N. W., Mad. ex., 7 per ct.	3,150,000	3,150,000
C. & N. Mon. ex., 7 per ct.	2,000,000	2,000,000
C. & N. W., Winona & St. Peter, 7 per cent.	4,375,000	4,375,000
C. & N. W., Sinking fund, 7 per ct.	3,500,000	3,500,000
C. & N. W., Iowa Mid., 8 per ct.	1,350,000	700,000
C. & N. W., cons., 7 per cent.	9,758,000	1,000,000
Central Pacific, main line, 6 per cent.	25,883,000	9,000,000
Central Pacific, Cal. & Oregon, 6 per cent.	6,000,000	4,000,000
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Valley, 6 per cent.	6,080,000	4,000,000
Union Pacific, main line, 6 per cent.	27,936,000	6,000,000
Atlantic Gt. W. (Ohio) 7 per cent.	4,000,000	2,000,000
Chicago & Southwestern, 7 per cent.	5,000,000	3,000,000
Denver Pac. 7, 7 per cent.	2,300,000	1,500,000
Denver & Boulder, 7 per cent.	800,000	350,000
South Missouri Pacific, 6 per cent.	7,188,500	300,000
North Missouri, 7 per cent.	7,500,000	500,000
Denver & Rio Grande, 7 per cent.	2,750,000	1,500,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 7 per cent.	2,700,000	300,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7 per cent.	4,000,000	700,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,008,000	500,000
Different loans		500,000
		$ 2,075,000

6. BONDS ON WHICH NO INTEREST AT ALL IS PAID

St. Paul & Pacific, branch line, 7 per cent	$1,200,000	$1,200,000
St. Paul & Pacific consol., 7 per cent	780,000	780,000
St. Paul & Pacific, 2d sections, 7 per cent	3,000,000	3,000,000
St. Paul & Pacific, mortgage, 7 per cent	6,000,000	6,000,000
St. Vincent & Brainerd, 7 per cent	15,000,000	10,635,000
Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio	6,000,000	4,000,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Union Pacific, South Branch	19,500,000	12,500,000
Gilmore & Springfield	2,000,000	600,000
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	1,500,000	700,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,000,000	3,000,000
Port Huron and Chicago	1,700,000	800,000
St. Louis and Southeastern	2,000,000	250,000
Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis	9,000,000	800,000
West Wisconsin	4,000,000	1,000,000
California Extension	2,000,000	500,000
Atchison Branch	1,000,000	600,000
Fernandina, Cedar Keys	1,000,000	300,000
Indiana, Bloomington and Western	2,500,000	1,500,000
Elizabethtown, Paducah	3,000,000	2,500,000
Fort Scott	1,200,000	1,200,000
Cairo and St. Louis	2,500,000	1,800,000
Des Moines Valley	2,200,000	880,000
Alabama, Chattanooga	4,700,000	250,000
Arkansas Central	1,300,000	150,000
Different loans		500,000
		$53,255,000

*$4,365,000 are not sold, but in the hands of the bankers, Lippman, Rosenthal & Co., at Amsterdam, who pretend to have made an advance on them of $900,000.

Nearly $50,000,000 are invested in real estate, mines, and dubious State bonds, like these: The three loans of Maxwell, the bonds and shares of Colorado (Costilla estate), the mines of Wisconsin, the Union Company, the Netherlands, the bonds of Florida, the Louisiana levee bonds, &c., amounting in all to about $185,700,000.

Of United States 5 and 6 per cent bonds the amount in our hands is reckoned to be about $100,000,000. Formerly the amount was more than $250,000,000; but the bankers indneed our citizens to sell them at the above named debauching bonds and other non-values, the amount of railroad investment till 1870, being no more than from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 17, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	122				
5-20's, 1865	116				
5-20's, 1867	118⅝				
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅞				
5-20's, 1868	121⅞				
10-40's	116⅛				
10-40's, coupons	117				
Currency 6's	125				
New 5 per cents	121⅝				
Western Union Tel				75¾	75¾
Lacific Mail	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Panama	128	128			
New York Central					104⅛
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	61½	60¾	61	60¾	61
Illinois Central		97¾		97¾	98
Chicago & N'thwtrn	38⅜	38⅜		38⅜	38⅜
Do preferred		65¾		65¾	65¾
Wabash, common					57½
Fort Wayne		97⅜		97⅜	97⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
Harlem		122½		122½	122½
Hannibal & St. Jos	23½				23½
Atlantic & Pacific, pref'd.					4½
Iron Mountain		12			
Cin. & L. Erie					5
Missouri Pacific					11⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Tel				18½	

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at 1 P. M. to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50¾
Reading			35¾
United Co's of N. J.		133½	
Oil Creek			11
Lehigh Valley			63¼
Allegheny Valley		92¼	
Northern Pacific			46¾
Empire Transp'n Co			51¾
P., C. and St. L. m. b			79¼

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 17, 1875.

The general state of affairs in business circles to-day was that of steadiness with a moderate activity in most branches, and wholly unchanged prices. Throughout the entire range of wholesale trade there was a moderately good trade, without special activity to notice in any circles and no quotable alteration in values.

The following from Messrs. Rundick, Bros. & Co., of Odessa, to the Paris *Echo Agricole*, will be read with interest, as it conveys the first extended indorsement of the recent news of crop failures in Russia:

"At Odessa, where the stocks appear to be relatively considerable, goods are confidently maintained their pretensions. The principal basis is the enormous deficit in our own crop, both in quality and quantity, throughout the south of Russia, which includes the provinces of Bessarabia, Cherson, Podolia, Kief, Ekaterinoslay, Taurido, Con and Keuban, all tributaries to the Azof or Black Sea, and equal in size to entire united Kingdom and Netherlands of the area of France. This enormous deficit makes the crop yield only about sixty per cent. of an average crop. The quality of Ghirka wheat in general is so unsatisfactory that the bulk of the harvest in the last quarter below the price of good suitable quality of 1874 crop. Soft wheat, both polish and Bessarabian, is dear at eighty-five to 87½ per

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We learn that an effort will be made with the Governor, in a day or two, in behalf of the appointment of GEORGE SHIRAS, JR., Esq., of this city, as Attorney General of the State; and we sincerely hope it may succeed.

Mr. SHIRAS stands among the first men at our bar, and has earned for himself a very high reputation as a sound lawyer and eloquent advocate. We regard him as the equal, in point of legal ability, of any of the men who have been named for the place; and his character as a man of integrity cannot be questioned. His appointment will be heartily recommended by all the members of the bar, the judges of our several courts, and all the business men of the city; and no man could have a higher or better indorsement.

We trust the Governor will take into earnest consideration the facts that will be presented him in favor of the appointment of Mr. SHIRAS, and we assure him that the appointment, if made, will reflect great credit upon his administration. The State will, in that event, have a law officer of whom she will have a right to feel proud, and the lamented DIMMICK will have a successor worthy of him in all possible respects.

THE exports from Philadelphia for the week ending on Friday aggregated in value $490,340.

"SWEET are the uses of adversity." The Democratic papers are now engaged in pleading earnestly for harmony.

COL. WILLIAM B. MANN was, on Saturday, elected Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, seven of the twelve judges voting for him.

THE Eastern coal production is now up to and ahead of the production of last year. The falling off occasioned by the long strike in the Schuylkill regions has been made up, and the market is now as well supplied as ever.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT POTTER recommends that, hereafter, the business of framing the designs for public buildings be taken away from that office altogether. The suggestion is a good one; and if he could hit upon some plan for checking the mania for new public buildings he would become a public blessing.

ONE of the prominent causes of the late numerous business failures in New York city is the shrinkage in value of real estate, in which investments have been made by the individuals of mercantile houses. The great decline of at least forty per cent. in real estate has only been definitely established within the past six or eight weeks, and it is not unlikely that this shrinkage will cause other suspensions before the end of the year.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Graphic*, referring to the election in Philadelphia, says:

"Bill McMullin repulsing negroes from the polls at Philadelphia and contemning the order of the court, and Furman Shepherd giving the opinion that those disfranchised negroes had no remedy but a civil suit, are types of a political party on whose head the American citizen will keep his heel until the eternal justice of things is too well established to be altered by that party's going at large."

IN VIEW of the steadily increasing importations into England of American cotton goods, the London *Drapers' Journal* despairingly asks, "Is Protectionist America really to distance Free-trade England in an industry (cotton) so peculiarly her own, and in which she has hitherto considered herself beyond rivalry?" The heresy that protection is injurious to the manufactures of a country has taken such firm hold of the English mind that it cannot comprehend how such a thing as this can be.

REV. DR. MANNING, of the London Religious Tract Society, is authority for the statement that, on a recent visit to Palestine, he met a body of Mormon evangelists who said they had been thither to "spy out the land," and see whether it was adapted to the wants of the Saints. It is to be hoped they found it all they expected. This country would be extremely delighted if the Mormons would go off in a body to Palestine or any other place that suits them better.

THE New York *Times*, in its criticism of LONGFELLOW'S new poem. "The Masque of Pandora," quotes the following as "fine and significant in thought," but extremely lame in its last line, which is overloaded with syllables:

"We dream fast to thy vacant dreams, and all
The silence and the solitude of thought,
The endless bitterness of unbelief,
The blackness of eclipsed and lost love."

It seems strange that the poet did not here improve the chance afforded for alliteration, and render this last line—

"The loneliness of living without love."

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* the threatened legal campaign against the Brooklyn ring, for the purpose of compelling them to make restitution to the city treasury, is not mere newspaper talk. It is fact, and the proof of it is that the Attorney General has already taken the necessary preliminary steps to bring the defendants into court. The process may be a protracted and tedious one, but if the result be the same as that which crowned the suits against the TWEED ring, justice will be vindicated at last.

IN A paper read before the American Public Health Association, in Baltimore, Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ seriously proposed to save to the city of New York about three-quarters of a million of dollars annually by the simple process of burying in island and feeding hogs on it with the kitchen offal which the people now pay a handsome sum for throwing away. Mr. SCHULTZ'S ideas is to have the work of swine-herding done by paupers and criminals, so that instead of paying contractors for carrying the refuse of kitchens out to sea, the authorities will, at scarcely any cost, convert it into sausages and sugar cured hams.

THE partial repudiation by Turkey of her loan has, it is estimated by Wall street capitalists, already entailed a loss of $190,000,000 upon the holders of her securities, and of $50,000,000 on the holders of Egyptian bonds. The outlook for English capitalists is bad, generally. The aggregate bonded indebtedness of Peru, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Bolivia, Chili, and other South American countries, alone, to British lenders, is said to reach the enormous sum of 255,900,000 pounds sterling. It is no wonder that English capitalists are alarmed with such a load as this, and the very remote prospect of realizing anything upon much of it.

THE total number of votes cast in this State for the past four years is as follows:

1872. Governor	672,406
1873. State Treasurer	464,169
1874. Auditor General	554,390
1875. Governor	609,486

The vote this year, while 55,136 greater than last year, is still 62,910 short of that of 1872; and as the total vote of the State must have increased to over 700,000 since 1872, the real falling off is about 100,000. It is not a consoling reflection to cherish that one vote out of every seven remains at home at a time when great principles are at stake, yet such seems to be the fact. There are nearly if not quite 100,000 voters in this State of ours who do not care which side wins or loses.

THE substance of the coffee importation trade in this country show that we are fast becoming a nation of coffee drinkers. This result is attributed in no small degree to the late war. Every soldier then had his coffee ration, and it was in the camp that thousands of men first acquired a taste for coffee. So that within the last few years the increased consumption of the article has been very rapid. Thus, at the six leading ports on the Atlantic coast there was entered in 1872, 110,000 tons; in 1873, 113,000, tons, and in 1874, 119,000 tons, while this year promises a still larger increase. In Germany, too, as a consequence of the Franco-German war, coffee drinking has become more general than ever before, for a similar reason.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated cases involving the question of the constitutionality of the laws passed in certain Western States, fixing the rates of tariff for freight and passengers on railroads, is awaited with breathless concern by the corporations interested, as is also the decision of the same tribunal on the matter between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Government on the question of paying the interest on the subsidy bonds. The one reaches the interest of every subsidized Pacific railroad, and the other reaches the questions at issue between the "Grangers" and the Western railroads. Both bear the closest kind of relations to the values of many stocks, and Wall street operators look upon them as the only way to fortune or ruin in a hurry.

INNOCENT CONVICTS.

A man may be a convict and still be innocent. A jury may render a verdict against him, and he may go to prison under the sentence which follows such a verdict; but he may be, for all that, perfectly innocent of the crime of which he stands convicted. To be a convict, therefore, does not necessarily imply guilt; and the caption of this article, "Innocent Convicts," is not an Irish bull.

The facts are numerous which show that innocent men have often been convicted of crime they never committed. A recent instance in Massachusetts is worthy of attention, as furnishing wholesome food for thought. A man was pardoned from the Charlestown State Prison on the 5th of November, after serving almost eight years on a life sentence for a crime which he did not commit. This was MOSES B. WHEELER, convicted of arson in February, 1868, on the testimony of his sister and her husband, who said they saw him fire a house in Brighton occupied by a widow, and against his own oath and the testimony of the widow herself, who declared that WHEELER saved her house from burning. It took him eight years to demonstrate his innocence, and even then he could not have done it if his guilty sister had not, in an agony of remorse upon her death-bed, confessed her perjury. The motive for this unnatural conduct was explained by WHEELER to be that he was charged by a brother who died in battle by his side, to see that his mother had his property, which, when he returned home, he found claimed by his sister on the strength of a forged letter purporting to be from the dead brother. WHEELER has made incessant efforts since to have his sentence revoked, and at last has succeeded.

Is this a rare case? We think not. There are many convictions in which, while it is impossible to prove innocence, there yet remains, after a careful re-examination of the facts, a moral certainty that they have been wrongly condemned. Pardons, based on such grounds, are not infrequent, and occasionally a case like that of WHEELER'S turns up in which the proof of innocence is finally made clear. We have been assured, on what we deem good authority, that there are now two men in the Western Penitentiary, convicted of participating in the Clearfield riots, who were entirely innocent of any participation therein. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to prove a negative, and there is consequently much delay in getting the evidence that will make this fact clear, but we are satisfied it *will* be made clear enough to justify the Board of Pardons in interfering in their behalf.

A gentleman long connected with the Eastern Penitentiary assured us, several years since, that the number of men discharged from that institution who were believed to be innocent amounted to three per cent. per annum. This seemed to us, then, and it seems so now, a high percentage in that connection; but the gentleman was one who had made prison statistics a study, and he spoke, in this instance, of what he *knew*.

The ancient legal maxim that it was better that ninety-and-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer, seems not only to have been forgotten, but to have been reversed. The theory now is that it is better to punish many innocent men than that one guilty man should escape. Crime is not to be repressed by indiscriminate convictions, and the punishment of innocent men does not render any more certain the condemnation of the guilty. Justice, to be effective, must be made to fall upon the right heads, and upon none other. In any other way it is worse than a mockery.

To appreciate fully the horrors of such a case as that of WHEELER, "put yourself in his place." Judge of his feelings, and of the unutterable wrongs done to him, by fancying the wrongs done to *you*. It may be possible, in such a way, to get a comprehension of the real state of the case; and no one can go through that mental process without a shudder that betokens more than words can fully express. There is something wrong in the judicial machinery that makes such things possible; and when they do happen they are an admonition to all thoughtful minds to find, as speedily as may be, some adequate remedy for them.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The uneasiness of the Democratic papers about the school question, their apparent anxiety to belittle it, and their constant reference to it, either in deprecation of its importance, or to show that there is really no danger impending in connection with it, all indicate the consciousness that it is the coming question in politics. They would like to avoid it, or stave it off; but they evidently feel an apprehension that it will press itself for consideration in spite of all that can be done to prevent it.

The Catholic bishops, such, for instance, as Bishop MCQUADE, of Rochester, and Bishop GILMORE, of Cleveland, are much more moderate in their tone on this question since the late elections than they were before, but they still maintain their position of unyielding opposition to any share of the school money direct, or the maintenance of Catholic schools out of the common school fund. They are not, they say, the enemies of the public school system. Certainly not. They want the schools to go on, but they want, also, to have all their children educated in separate schools, under Catholic teachers, and at the public expense, the religious part of their education to be given after or between the regular school hours.

Whether, therefore, they fall back upon a demand for their proportionate share of the school fund, with which to keep up schools under their exclusive control, or whether they claim separate Catholic schools to be maintained out of the common fund derived from taxation, we are confronted with the necessity of deciding, not between these plans but, upon the simple question, shall sectarian schools be maintained at the public expense? That is the naked question, and that is the point to be passed upon by the popular verdict. It is not as to *how* sectarian schools shall be maintained but, shall they be maintained at all?

In either of the forms proposed the schools would not be either public or common. They would be sectarian, in the fullest sense of the term. A child of parents belonging to any other sect would be permitted by its parents to attend either the schools under exclusive Catholic control, or schools taught by teachers selected with a special view to their religious convictions. The purpose of the demand for such schools is to make them Catholic, or, as we prefer to phrase it, sectarian. Cover the proposition up with whatever verbiage you chose, and you will have to come back to the conclusion that the object is to secure schools in which Catholicism shall be taught as a part of the plan of education, and at the public expense.

We care little, consequently, for the particular shape in which this demand is or may be pressed. We take our stand upon the broad ground of hostility to sectarianism in the public schools. This is the only common ground on which schools free to all can be kept up at the public expense. If the State is to educate her children out of a common fund, derived from general taxation, she must educate all alike, and leave religious views to be inculcated in some other way.

The question as to the complete secularization of education is another question altogether and can best be settled by itself; the first and most important question is to dispose of the demand put forth by such representative men as Bishops MCQUADE and GILMORE. That is the coming question. We do not propose to enter more fully into its details to-day; but we desire to keep our readers acquainted with the shape it is likely to assume. It is a question which cannot be ignored or poohpoohed out of the way. It is a living, practical question, which no ingenuity can evade, and it behooves us to be getting ready to meet it as intelligently as we may.

THE system of canvassing the official votes of the several counties by the courts does not seem to be any more correct or trust-worthy than the old system. The New Castle *Guardian* says the court in Lawrence county certified the votes for HARTRANFT at 2,335, when it should have been 2,388, and the vote for PENNYPACKER, 748, when it was only 648. The error in the former case arose from copying the return of the Second ward of New Castle at 205 instead of 258, and in the latter Slipperyrock township is made to give PENNYPACKER 157 votes instead of 57 as the officers of election certify. This was simply carelessness on the part of the court or its officers; and the old Board of Return Judges could hardly have done worse.

CROSSING AT GRADE.

In the eagerness to construct railroads in this country, the necessity for guarding against accidents by crossing at grade was lost sight of, and is still resolutely kept out of view from an unwillingness to grapple with a difficulty so great. Every now and then a fearful accident occurs at such crossings, and the public mind is shocked and disturbed thereby; but no one is bold enough to step forward and propose the only adequate remedy—an absolute prohibition of such crossings.

There are two places in this city—at the crossing of the Pan Handle road at Second and Try streets, and at the crossing of the Fort Wayne road on Penn avenue—where danger is imminent at every hour of the day; and the fact that the danger is constantly escaped by extra vigilance does not diminish the danger itself. Some of these days the community will be startled with the details of some horrid slaughter at these points, at which we will all shudder and pass on, hoping that, some time or other, the wisdom of precaution against such accidents will be allowed to prevail.

But the danger is not confined to those two points. It is to be found on Liberty street, on Federal and Anderson streets, Allegheny, at East Liberty, at Wilkinsburg, and at a thousand other points along the lines of all the railroads. It is not a mere local danger. It extends all over the Union; and wherever there is a railroad there are also numerous crossings, at which every man who crosses the track in a vehicle, on foot or on horseback, takes his life in his hands, and runs the risk of being cut down. If he escapes the first peril of the kind he encounters, he feels thankful; but if he succeeds in escaping frequently and constantly, as he probably will, the sense of danger will leave him, and he will continue the crossings indifferent to it, until the fateful moment comes when he forgets it altogether, and is whirled out of existence in the twinkling of an eye. The danger is now so common, and the escapes from it so general, that it has come to be disregarded except by those who are more than usually cautious and timid.

The fact that the accidents from this cause are comparatively few is not to be used as an argument for continuing it. The danger still remains, constant and imminent; and a constant danger is a constant menace to the public safety. A danger that can be prevented, yet is not, is a public reproach. There is no good reason why *any* accidents should occur from such a cause; and if the laws do not provide against them, the makers of the laws are justly responsible for whatever loss of life results from their omission to guard against it. They cannot get rid of this responsibility any too soon, either for their own good or that of the public.

It has been found perfectly practicable to carry all crossings either over or under the railroad tracks, in Europe, and it is just as practicable here. The cost of bridging over or tunneling under a railroad may be heavy in some instances; but the lives of the community are worth much more than the cost of such prevention. It is expensive, also, to guard against pestilence and other disasters, sometimes; but the expense is not considered an objection in such cases, and should not be in this. The crossings of public thoroughfares should be safe to those who use them, instead of being mantraps and pitfalls. The highways are made for the public convenience; and woe unto those who, by withholding the needed mandatory legislation, render them public nuisances.

A LETTER from a Prohibitionist in this city to a friend in Alliance, which has been shown to us, says:

"Between 10,000 and 12,000 votes, I think the returns show, have been cast for Brownend Pennypacker. Last year about 5,000 votes were cast for the Prohibition candidates in this State. Is that wilting? In Allegheny county this fall were cast 1,385 votes for Prohibition candidates. Three years since there were only 1 votes cast."

How cunning it is to compare the Prohibition vote in the State with last year, and the vote in this county with the vote three years ago! Why not compare the Prohibition vote in this county, this year, with the same vote last year? Simply because it shows a falling off—a "wilting" which it is not edifying to contemplate.

The fact is that Prohibition is like Democracy and the measles—one visitation of it is enough. The total Prohibition vote in 1874 was 4,649, and two-thirds of this total were cast in the two counties of Luzerne and Allegheny. The other third was made up of scattering. Allegheny, then, cast 2,465 and Luzerne 641; now Allegheny gives but 1,585, and Luzerne falls off to 503. Thus it would seem that the two counties which furnished the bulk of last year's Prohibition vote have this year thought better of it. A falling off of 1,016 in these two counties in one year, and that, too, after a special effort to increase the vote, looks to us marvelously like "wilting." The comparison made with 1872 is simply ridiculous. There was no effort or pretense made, in that year, for the Prohibition ticket.

The other counties, which have this year voted largely for the Prohibition ticket, have had the disease for the first time. It will not be likely to afflict them again. As in Luzerne and Allegheny, the heat of a second campaign will "wilt" the vote into a much smaller compass. The Democratic treasury cannot stand the cost of another such effort.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, now in session at Philadelphia, is a purely voluntary association of clergymen and laymen, having no recognized place in the polity of that Church and no authority of any kind; but its discussions are of great interest as indications of the spirit and temper of the church to which its members belong. Naturally enough, Ultramontanism, or Vaticanism, as it is now called, occupies a large share of attention, as well as the cognate question of the Bible in the public schools; and the expressions on these points have been indicative of pretty strong and nearly unanimous opposition to what are known as Romanizing influences and tendencies.

But a subject which attracts even greater attention than these is that of pew rents. This is a general question, extending to other denominations as well as to the one, and the secular papers may therefore feel justified in referring to it. Upon this point the New York *Evening Post* says:

"This question is one which may well engage the attention of religious people of all denominations, especially in our great cities, where complaints are not wanting that the gospel will more largely be preached with moderate means, are practically excluded from the churches. In the case of persons whose incomes are between one thousand and three thousand dollars, pew rent is a very serious matter, and many persons cannot afford it at all. They must choose, therefore, between staying at home and attending churches as beggars who have no part of the expense of the services, and there can be no doubt that very many of them prefer the former course. Mission chapels are not designed for persons of this class, and do not in any way supply their need. Lower pew rents are scarcely possible in costly churches, heavily mortgaged as many of them are, and some other remedy must be devised if we do not mean our churches to become what a distinguished divine once called them, 'costly cathedrals of exclusiveness.'"

THE revival of our export trade as manifested in the large shipments abroad of American cotton goods moves the New York *Times* to say:

"Competent judges of the trade assume this to be the starting-point of a vast export movement of American cotton cloths, which will, in certain departments at least, compete with the English manufacturer in Manchester itself, and which ere long must find their place side by side with the products of British looms in the bazaars of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. All indications combine to show that we are on the threshold of a new era in the industrial history of the country. The present generation will probably live to see the United States the greatest cotton-weaving, as well as the greatest cotton-producing, country in the world. So with our iron and coal industries. We have reached the point where the import of manufactured iron has all but stopped, and where people begin to talk of American iron being sold at a profit in the English market. We are, in fact, making our first essays in the two great departments of the industrial competition of the world, and it is evident that our capacities for the development of foreign trade in both are simply boundless."

The exports of cotton goods from New York up to Saturday last, since January 1st, 1875, aggregated 28,590 packages, and from Boston 13,211 packages. The exports of leather, also for ten months, aggregated 14,558,690 pounds.

These exports, it is safe to say, could never have occurred under a free trade policy. Protection has developed our manufactures to the compelling point, and if it is adhered to will steadily increase such exports. To abandon that policy, now, for free trade, would therefore be suicidal.

THE details of the disasters in the cases of the steamer Pacific, on the coast of Washington Territory, and the steamer Waco, at Galveston, all go to show the utter lack of provision for the safety of passengers on such vessels. Some of the boats appear to have got away safely from the Waco, but were afterward lost, although she was at anchor in the harbor and but a short distance from the shore. If the boats had been seaworthy they could not have been lost so suddenly and at so short a distance from the shore. In the case of the Pacific, the boats appear to have been worthless, and the sole chance of escape for the drowning passengers was on rafts or on floating pieces of the wreck. The vessel did not sink until some time after the collision, and there was plenty of time to get the passengers off on the boats; but the boats were either worthless or they were so badly managed that none of them survived the sinking of the ship.

The frequency of these disasters and the uniformly heavy loss of life which attends them, is worthy of note, and Congress should be able to devise some means for securing greater safety to those who are compelled to travel by such conveyances. No accident ever occurs to an ocean vessel in which lives are not lost through some deficiency in the number of boats, or through the worthlessness of such as are furnished, or through the lack of discipline and skill in handling them. These are all causes for the loss of life which proper legislation can prevent; and it is a shame to our civilization that such legislation has not already been provided.

A TAMMANY orator, named HEWITT, in a speech made in New York before the late election, said:

"But if from blind prejudice or cold indifference the educated, respectable and wealthy classes fail to unite with the hard working and middle class element now controlling Tammany Hall, its leaders will be forced from sheer exhaustion to give up the struggle against fraud and crime, and the attempt to govern the city on the basis of universal suffrage must be abandoned as a dream of the political enthusiast. For one I do not despair of the intelligence of the people."

This is equivalent to saying that we must either accept the rule of Tammany or give up universal suffrage. Fortunately, Tammany has no control over the universality of the suffrage, and the latter will continue to exist in spite of the former. It was an intelligent exercise of the suffrage that slaughtered Tammany, and its ability to accomplish that result is a proof of its ability to secure good government without the aid of a corrupt and corrupting organization. It is impossible that intelligent suffrage should exist under the control of a secret political society; and the educated, respectable and wealthy classes of New York have shown their appreciation of their independence of such a society by a manly exercise of an independent spirit.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Education for 1874 has just been published. It presents some exceedingly interesting statistics. The increase during the year of school population in those States which annually enumerate such a population, and not those which use for such purposes the returns of the United States census, was 416,125, the total public school enrollment being some eight million boys and girls out of an estimated population of ten million between the ages of six and sixteen. The average attendance is four million and a half. The total public school expenditures for the year amounted to $74,000,000, and the total income to $82,000,000. The highest salaries for school teachers reported is accredited to the Cherokee Nation, $225 monthly for male, and $200 for female teachers. The report states that the effect of the existing business depression has been particularly noticeable in the preparatory schools for the superior instruction of women. During the year 563 degrees were conferred on women. There are now in colleges and scientific schools 49,000; in the preparatory schools, 25,000. The report is of great value to economists, teachers and publicists generally.

THE New York *Bulletin* does not regard the recent numerous business failures as evidences of the unsoundness of current trade, "but as the culmination of past misfortunes growing out of over-trading, excessive credits, and all the other risky methods of doing business which paved the way for the collapse of 1873. This is the true philosophy of the situation, and it is well to keep it in view, if only as a corrective for the misanthropic views which some people are apt to fall into from a misapprehension of the real meaning of what is transpiring around them." The *Bulletin* also notes the fact that these failures are mainly confined to the East. "The further we go South and West," it says, "the reports grow more cheerful." The reports from the Eastern business centers do not lack in cheer; but the liquidation of so many business houses, in trouble on account of old scores, detracts in some measure from the otherwise favorable condition of trade, when altogether, the reports of an improved aspect of business affairs continue encouraging.

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* the New York Democratic members of Congress intend, when Congress meets, to press the immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents of Cuba. They have a fancy, it seems, that the Republicans will oppose them in this, and that they can make "Free Cuba" a rallying point for the party in the Presidential campaign. The Cuban question, they think, can be made to supplant the currency question and all other disturbing issues. It would be hard to determine what was in them or they to Cuba; and it would be stuff harder to tell what they will do for a national issue if the President should take the Cuban question out of their hands by anticipating their action. This he will most probably do; and if he does, the Cuban question will be settled before they get a chance to open it.

PERSONAL.

Recorder James Givin, of Philadelphia, has been stricken with paralysis, and is in a dangerous condition.

Thomas M. Wilmot, the only surviving child of Judge David Wilmot, of this State, died in Illinois on the 9th inst.

General Meredith, who died lately in Indiana, was six feet seven inches high, and President Lincoln used to say that the general was one of the few men he looked up to.

Wendell Phillips clings to the belief that only women can work out the salvation of this country. Wendell's own attempts are the best argument he offers to support his belief.

Senator Schurz will settle permanently in New York city, while General McClellan is about to take up his residence in Baltimore. The latter declares that he is out of politics. He had the politics knocked out of him in 1864.

The tomb of General Zach. Taylor, the renowned chieftain of the Mexican war and twelfth President of the United States, located about five miles from Louisville, in Kentucky, on the Brownsboro turnpike, has recently been remounted and beautified by his nephew, Richard H. Taylor.

George Bancroft announces that he has in preparation a history of the United States from the close of the revolutionary war to the present time, in four volumes, of which the first, covering the period from the peace of Paris, November, 1782, to Washington's inauguration, May, 1789, is nearly ready. The rest will speedily follow.

The Binghams, the Evansville distillers, preferred to have their distillery property confiscated to the General Government rather than to bring their private books and papers into the United States Court for examination. They chose this horn of the dilemma, under the recent decision of Judge Gresham, and yesterday walked out of the judicial presence about $60,000 poorer than they went in.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Some rude boys broke into the hall of the Vincennes Spiritual Association, where Mr. Green was giving seances, and captured the following articles, viz: One tip door (probably live to see that it is raised upward in their flight; one rope ladder on which the spirits ascended and descended; also two ladies' dress skirts, used by the spirit forms when they desired to appear in respectable society. Mr. Green was brought to grief by the unexpected exhibition of these articles in his last seance.

The *Churchman* says that several years ago a lady, becoming tired of a fashionable life, resolved to devote her time and money to higher purposes. She accordingly went to a sandy island off the Atlantic coast where dwelt two hundred persons in ignorance and poverty, and commenced to labor for their improvement. She began by teaching them how to successfully cultivate the soil, then established a school, and afterward a church. Now the island blossoms like the rose, and an industrious and moral people rise up and call that lone woman blessed.

Two hundred men are at work grading the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad in and about Paddy's Mountain tunnel, Centre county.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee to the Voters of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1875.

Republicans of Pennsylvania:

It was a grand response you made in November to the greetings of our brethren in Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa, sent in October. It gives you occasion for sincere self-gratulation; it justifies your shouts of triumph echoing, discerningly, from the Delaware to Lake Erie.

Splendid as have been your record and achievements in the past, you may well point with pride to your victory on Tuesday last—a pride renewed, emphasized, and re-enforced by the verdict of the people. You have easily placed yourselves at the head of the Republican column of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

In all respects, this victory is significant and complete.

Your candidates were honest, your principles were righteous. The verdict concludes that discussion.

General Hartranft, illustrious with his military service, had won added fame by a pure and signally successful civic career. Your gratitude, your patriotism, and your solicitude for the welfare of the State compelled his continuance in the position of highest responsibility.

With a knowledge, begotten of proof, of the integrity of the State Treasury management, and with that overwhelming conviction that there was not now and never, under Republican officers, had been a defalcation to the amount of one dollar of the public moneys, you had the manhood and the courage to vindicate, boldly, your Treasury officers from the unfounded, false and indecent charges of the political tramps who pursued them with malignant falsehood.

With the calmness and patience of a patriotic and intelligent people, you discussed the existing financial question, stripped of disguises, and determined to sustain the national faith and common honesty in public affairs, and set the seal of your condemnation upon repudiation and all the insidious attempts to compass repudiation.

Against you was arrayed a motley but numerous host, discordant in principles, united only in the pursuit of power and plunder. The clamored for a *change*, but only offered delusive promises and fraudulent pretences of reform; they exaggerated the public distress (neither the existence nor remedy for which is to be found in governmental, but in social causes); they stimulated unsoundness in the public mind; they filled the land with inflammatory addresses and inflated proclamations; they vexed your ears with screaming oratory and with turgid blatant declamation; they charged that "there was something wrong," but proved nothing. Madness and senility seemed to rule the hour.

In all this chaos you stood firm, nor were you tripped in your judgment, or swayed from your integrity.

From the wrecks and the demagogues you extorted your triumph, and have exalted the strength of the people in a republican Government.

The waves of political sophistry and financial heresy, bearing menace and danger to national honor, and to your most sacred educational and religious institutions, were stayed and broken by the firm arm of your own Alleghenies; Democratic wrecks and stranded drift-wood, now and then, alone marking the subsidence of this tide of folly and quackery.

Rejoicing as you do, remember that your victory is the fruit of organization, laborious and minute, and that without organization, your power is gone and your energies are useless.

Stand by your guns, maintain your ranks, take the touch of elbows, and hold yourselves in readiness for the final charge along the entire line, which shall result in the crowning triumph of your Centennial year, and which shall start you in the second century of your existence under the auspicious rule of the great historical Republican party.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

Or in valley, or in mountain,
With horizons far and wide,
Each is by his nature tied:
Scorns panhandling from sea or fountain.
Be thou poorer, be thou richer,
Thou canst only fill thy pitcher.

The Kentucky papers have organized a strong opposition to the use of snuff by girls.

This is good news for shellfish people: Oysters are better than they have been for years before.

Lot Terry addressed a Maine audience last week; but the audience found that lottery all blanks.

Mr. Toothache is elected to the Kansas Legislature. The man who ran against him ran against a snag.

Vermont conundrum: If all things are for the best, where do the rations for the second best come from?

You are always justified in picking the pockets of a chromo man, because he has pict-ures.—*New Orleans Times.*

The old theory that where there's a will there's a way has been upset. Where there is a will there is sure to be a lawsuit.

A Nashville tombstone bears the inscription, "His accounts were square to a cent." It does not state what circle he moved in.

The voice of Bill Allen is no longer heard. He is *mum*. He was a mummer during the late campaign, and now he is a mum-my.

If Vice President Wilson should die, Senator Ferry, of Michgan, would become Vice President, he being President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Cincinnati *Times* complains that "the New York *Tribune* is showing its ears again on the Ohio election." What else can a donkey do?

Rattlesnakes are reported as being more abundant in South Carolina this year than for years. Copperheads are also very plenty, this year, in Mississippi.

The Democratic City Council of Lexington, Kentucky, is dividing the public school fund and appropriating a share of it for the support of two Catholic schools.

"Does a blue hitching-post look better than a red one?" is the question which agitates Duluth and sends the hot blood of excitement coursing through the veins of her most lethargic citizens.

The Ulster has reappeared, and no tuck has yet been taken in the skirts. There is also a similar garment called the Wimbledon, and still another after the style of coat worn by Prussian army officers.

A Milwaukee man made three unsuccessful attempts to blow his brains out, and then his wife told him: "Don't try it again, John; you haven't got any." He goes about now saying he owes his life to that woman.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, having noticed that a New York actor has abandoned his profession and asked the prayers of Mr. Moody and his audience, thinks it time for some of the New York editors to forward their petitions.

The terror of the farmer just now is the tree peddler, who fascinates the horticultural soul with a book full of gorgeously colored pictures of all sorts of possible and impossible fruit, such as never yet grew on earthly tree.

Fashion has decreed that wedding tours may be dispensed with. Young married people can enjoy their honeymoon at home and still be fashionable. Now let fashion decree that expensive funerals shall not hereafter be required.

The Pennsylvania Company, it is said, has been offered $75,000 for the use of the Bryn Mawr Hotel next season. It was intended to be a temporary abode only—"Unser Fritz" and his suite, but the owners stand out for $100,000.

A colored woman of Lairtonville, Ga., lately died at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. She was supposed to have been the oldest person in that State. She was born on Roanoke Island, and was twelve years old when the war of 1776 commenced.

Three families at Rotterdam were lately poisoned by partaking of soup. An investigation ensued, when it was discovered that arsenic was the cause, and that it had been left after the washing of clothes in a boiler which had not been properly cleaned before the soup was made in it. The arsenic came, of course, from printed goods, in which it was used.

The city of Ahmedabad, the oldest, and at one time one of the most beautiful cities in India, is declared by the Sanitary Commissioner to have had no sanitary arrangements for several centuries past, and the earth has become so impregnated with abominations that not a drop of pure water can be obtained within the city walls; even garden plants die if watered with it.

The latest European mails represent the commercial and financial depression in Germany as exceeding that which exists in Austria, which is generally known to be bad enough. A Vienna correspondent of the London *Economist* states that a list of prices of "the safest railway and bank shares and debentures" shows a loss of $90,000,000 since January 1st. When to this is added the heavy losses on Turkish and Egyptian investments, in which some of the German bourses share, it is not difficult to understand the uneasiness felt at London about the possibility of trouble on the Continental money markets.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote for Governor and State Treasurer in 1875—Hartranft Over Porshing, 12,156—Rawle Over Piollet 10,230.

COUNTIES	GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	GOVERNOR. Pershing, Dem.	GOVERNOR. Brown, Pe. T.	STATE TREASURER. Rawle, Rep.	STATE TREASURER. Piollet, Dem.	STATE TREASURER. Pennypacker, T.
Adams	2,477	3,009	22	2,478	3,003	20
Alf'g'ny	18,707	13,246	1,585	18,492	13,313	1,514
Arm'stg.	3,605	3,121	166	3,591	3,164	154
Beaver	3,086	2,702	301	3,120	2,709	258
Bedford	2,906	3,099	27	2,900	3,109	20
Berks	6,864	13,453	24	6,876	13,383	23
Blair	3,711	3,165	264	3,696	3,169	260
Bradf'd	6,326	4,263	466	6,390	4,229	440
Bucks	6,712	7,000	280	6,701	7,011	276
Butler	3,296	2,891	93	3,315	3,093	407
Cambria	2,325	3,359	117	2,359	3,397	119
Cameron	552	476	18	545	483	19
Carbon	2,347	2,726	6	2,361	2,722	5
Centre	2,057	3,504	500	2,108	3,458	585
Chester	7,015	5,903	732	6,984	5,933	753
Clarion	2,196	3,221	157	2,207	3,244	121
Clear'f'd	1,819	3,273	53	1,826	3,275	46
Clinton	1,771	2,265	91	1,769	2,269	89
Colum'a	1,643	3,757	107	1,623	3,739	108
Crawf'd	6,146	5,526	131	6,043	5,637	108
Cumb'd	3,093	4,399	99	3,054	4,395	98
Dauphin	6,574	4,704	53	6,536	4,731	54
Dela'r.	4,075	3,670	50	4,067	3,771	...
Elk	603	1,055	8	603	1,052	8
Erie	6,699	4,744	120	6,809	4,641	94
Fayette	3,472	4,266	58	3,421	4,321	91
Forest	376	319	37	374	322	32
Franklin	4,074	3,954	93	4,060	3,955	91
Fulton	584	981	12	580	983	4
Greene	1,517	2,699	9	1,512	2,686	8
Hunt'g'n	2,546	3,118	181	2,533	3,110	179
Indiana	3,040	1,798	400	3,051	1,788	373
Jeff'rson	1,923	2,248	458	2,043	2,268	395
Juniata	1,271	1,777	575	12,687	1,761	512
Lancas't	12,725	7,581	575	12,687	7,614	512
Law'nce	2,335	1,422	675	2,291	1,448	746
Lebanon	3,899	2,668	17	3,890	2,699	16
Lehigh	4,830	6,758	3	4,812	6,776	2
Luzerne	6,928	11,893	503	6,914	11,903	527
Lycom'g	3,488	4,641	97	3,489	4,654	88
McKean	940	976	12	939	996	12
Mercer	4,911	4,267	502	5,030	4,203	465
Mifflin	1,446	1,586	50	1,461	1,540	46
Monroe	962	2,030	6	958	2,035	6
Mont'my	8,364	4,339	244	8,274	4,382	268
Montour	1,092	1,332	35	1,094	1,307	31
N'th'm'd	4,294	2,748	22	4,292	2,739	27
N'th'm'd.	3,691	4,567	74